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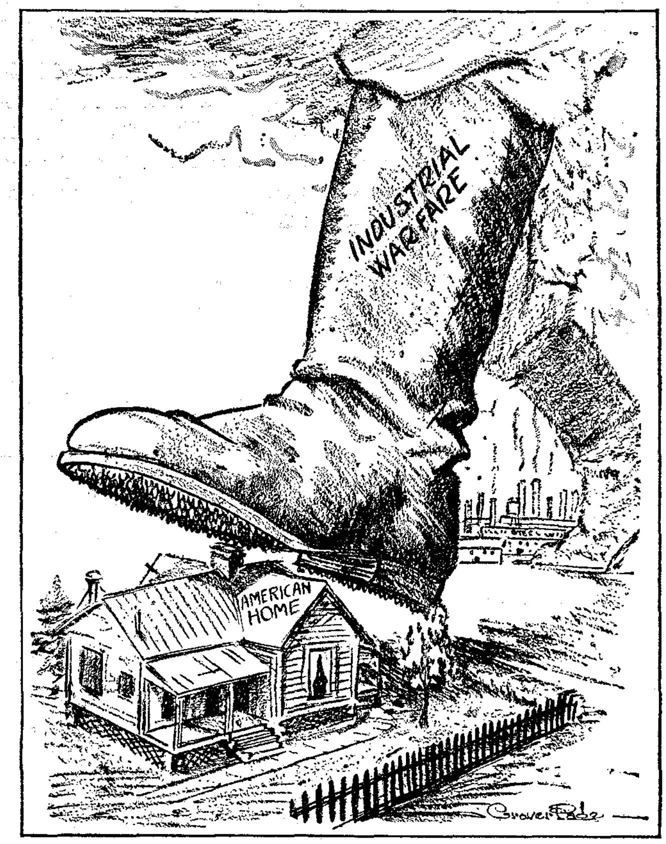
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE STEEL STRIKE AS A LABOR CRISIS

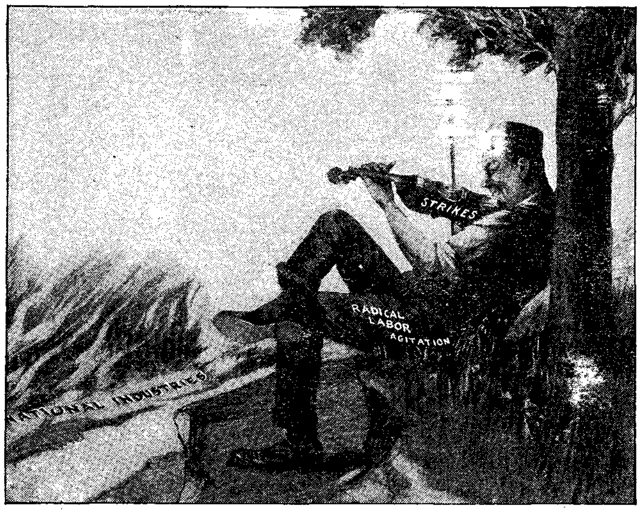
SUSPICIONS KEEP CROPPING OUT in the press comment on the steel strike that Samuel Gompers, behind his official indorsement of the strike, is really "fighting with beasts at Ephesus" in defense of the sanity and patriotism of the American Federation of Labor, that vast and powerful labor organization of which he has been the leader for thirty-seven years. As many observers see it, the calling of the steel strike at this time reveals the purpose of certain revolutionary radicals to wrest control from the hands of Mr. Gompers and the other moderate-minded leaders and place the Reds in the saddle, thus making it "the first gun of the industrial revolution." "Is the Federation to be an instrument of revolutionists, or is it not?" demands the New York *Tribune*, which pictures the nation waiting for the answer "in no lenient mood." Mr. Gompers, remarks the Minneapolis *Tribune*, now faces the supreme test of his genius and resourcefulness if he is to "steer a course that will at once keep him dominant over the more radical element in the American Federation of Labor and preserve to him the confidence of the American public which he won during this country's period in the war." Richard Spillane, writing in *Commerce and Finance*, says that the grip of Mr. Gompers on the leadership of the Federation slipt during his recent absence in Europe, and that the radical group who then seized virtual control was responsible for both the Boston police strike and the steel strike. If such a shift of leadership has occurred, says the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*, it has been accomplished "without the knowledge of the masses of intelligent workers who compose the Federation." Yet it can hardly be denied, avers the Newark *News*, that "there is an element in labor circles that wants the business, the property, the profits, and everything else but the responsibility."



BELGIUM ?
—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

Public apprehension of such ulterior motives may explain the fact, noted in many quarters, that this strike is not a "popular" one. It will fail, says Secretary of Commerce Redfield, because it has not the support of public opinion. "It is foredoomed to failure because it is tainted with the false spirit, the traitorous leadership, and the un-American doctrines of the I. W. W.," agrees the Buffalo *Commercial*. Its success, avers the Troy *Times*, "would be a long stride in the direction of Bolshevism." "It is difficult," remarks the Rochester *Times-Union*, "to win a strike without the sympathy of the public; and that the strikers do not have in this case." The steel strike has "no public support," affirms the New York *World*, which predicts that if it collapses "there will be few mourners outside the coterie of radical leaders who have set out in the spirit of the German General Staff to establish their claim of domination." "The plain lack of hearty and general response by the steel-workers themselves," the New York *Evening Post* points out, "is proof that the strike was not warranted and should not have been called." Those mills that continued to operate without interruption, despite the strike, we are reminded, were manned, not by strike-breakers, but by regular employees who refused to heed the strike call. Mr. Fitzpatrick, chairman of the strikers' committee, admitted to the Senate investigators that only twenty per cent. of the steel employees were organized, and that the strike movement was initiated, not by the mill-workers themselves, but by labor-leaders from the outside. An Indiana Harbor dispatch quotes a spokesman of the Inland Steel Company's workers as declaring that ninety per cent. of that company's 7,000 employees were opposed to the strike, which he calls "a crime against the men that toil." This strike, says Senator Kenyon, chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor, is "the first skirmish in an industrial war in the United States"; and the New York *Times* agrees that "it is industrial war in which the leaders are radicals, social and industrial revolutionaries, while their followers are chiefly the foreign element among the steel-workers, steeped in the doctrines of the class struggle and social overthrow, ignorant and easily misled." It will fail, declares the New York *Tribune*, because "its motive is political; its leaders have mobilized industrial alienism for a disruptive purpose; and its purpose is un-American." Moreover, as the Los Angeles *Times* reminds us, it occurs at a time when "emissaries of the Bolsheviki are at work all over the United States," and when the country "is flooded as never before with a mass of radical propaganda, much of it of a treasonable nature."

Noting that the union committee at Pittsburg sent out its call for the nation-wide steel strike in seven languages, the Cleveland *News*, published in one of the centers of the steel industry, remarks: "The war taught us something about our need of 'one country, one language, one flag,' but we seem to need further lessons." On the floor of the Senate last week Senator Sherman, of Illinois, told of receiving pictures showing mobs of striking foreigners attacking Americans who desired to work in the steel-mills, and Senator Thomas, of Colorado, exclaimed that it was "time for Americans to get together." "The majority of the strikers," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "are not only of foreign origin, but they have failed to become Americanized in character or sentiment." Fifty per cent. of these foreigners, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, are Slavs from southeastern Europe, and this element "is penetrated with the Bolshevik idea." These Slavs, reports a Pittsburg dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, "constitute the backbone of the workers' organization." The issue, according to this dispatch, is "Americanism *vs.* Alienism." Other correspondents report only a small minority of the English-speaking steel-workers were in favor of striking at this time, and the Iron and Steel Institute report that—



THE MODERN NERO.

—Marcus in the New York *Times Magazine*.

> "Almost without exception the strikers are of a nomadic disposition. Not a single record has been secured so far to show that a single home-owner has gone on strike. We can not find a single worker on strike who owns stock in the corporation."

Questioned before the Senate investigating committee as to the part played by foreigners in the steel strike, President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, admitted that they probably formed a majority of the strikers. But arguing that this was a situation for which the mill-owners had only themselves to blame, he said:

> "There was for years a systematic effort to bring in these gangs from Europe. There was a systematic effort to eliminate Americans. They have a harvest to reap now."

Coming to the defense of these foreign strikers, the Socialist New York *Call* says:

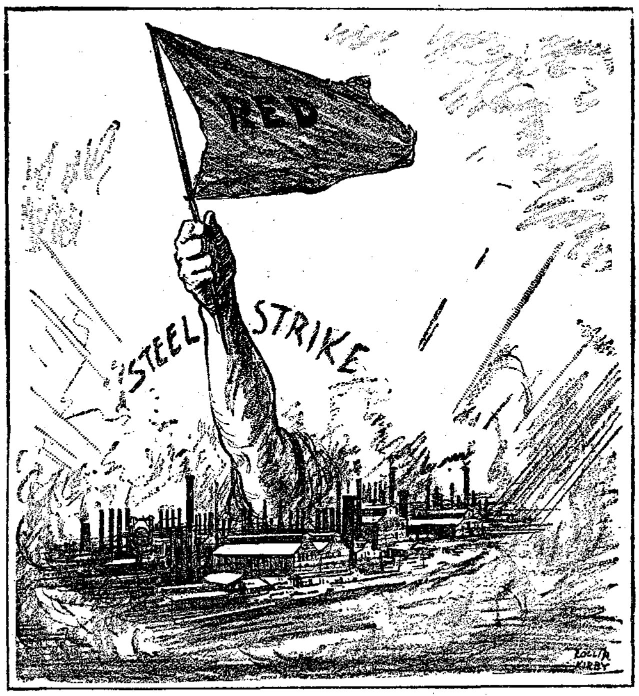
> "There is little doubt that many of the workers involved in the steel strike are of alien extraction, and the press correspondents are emphasizing this fact. The tendency has been for the American workers to maintain a monopoly of the skilled and better paid jobs, leaving the unskilled jobs to the 'foreigners.' This situation affords an opportunity for the press to spew its venom on these alien workers. But the press will omit to mention that for many years the steel-masters stimulated emigration from southern Europe with the view of keeping down wages here. Now that the steelmasters have brought them here with the view of bearing down the wage-level, their press harpies damn these workers for organizing to raise it."

Altho Samuel Gompers now defends and supports the steel strike, many observers believe that he considered it inexpedient and counseled against calling it at this time. Thus in a Washington dispatch to the New York *World*, dated a few days after the strike began, we read:

> "Apprehension over the steel strike is apparent about headquarters of the American Federation of Labor here. Some of the leaders have openly exprest doubt as to the wisdom of the course taken by the steel-workers, while others declare it a serious mistake.
>
> "Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, considers the strike at this time a great mistake on the part of labor, according to a labor-leader close to him. This informant said Mr. Gompers has declared the strikers have walked into a trap set by capital and that it is going to be hard to get out of it.
>
> "The Federation president is quoted as having said this was the most inopportune time for a strike of any sort. He fears, it is said, its effect on other industries."

"The authority and the leadership of Mr. Gompers are at stake in this strike," says the New York *Times*, which adds: "He has no liking for the revolutionary element in labor; for years he has fought against it; he has known that the radicals were all the time seeking to destroy him." "This strike," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "has seemingly driven a line of cleavage through the labor movement. We have now 'conservative' and 'radical' labor-leaders." "The head of the American Federation of Labor is American and anti-Bolshevik; but the American Federation of Labor is a divided household, in which the destructive elements are gaining sway," affirms the New York *Tribune*. "Few strikes show more definitely the clash of leadership between labor demagogs and labor statesmen," remarks the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*.

The charge of a secret revolutionary purpose behind the steel strike hinges very largely, in the columns of the daily press, on the record and doctrines of William Z. Foster, who is said to be "the brains of the whole campaign to unionize the steel industry." When the strike began Mr. Foster was denounced in Congress by Representative Cooper, of Youngstown, Ohio, who has been for seventeen years a union man, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. By his published writings, said Representative Cooper, Foster "shows his unfitness as a labor-leader and disqualifies himself from the name of an American citizen deserving the protection of the American



COMING OUT OF THE SMOKE.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

flag." According to a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* William Z. Foster went to Europe in 1911 as a representative of the Industrial Workers of the World in America, and on his return helped to found "the Syndicalist League of America," of which he was secretary. About this time, it seems, he was coauthor with Earl C. Ford of a pamphlet called "Syndicalism," which is now being quoted against him. In this he traces all our social inequalities to the wages system, which he characterizes as "the most brazen and gigantic robbery ever perpetrated since the world began," and which he argues can only be overthrown by a revolution. At the end of the pamphlet a paragraph states that "the Syndicalist League of North America is demonstrating that the American labor movement is ripe for a revolution and that the conservative forces opposed to this revolution are seemingly strong only because they have had no opposition." The Syndicalist movement he defines as "a labor-union movement, which, in addition to fighting the every-day battles of the working class, intends to overthrow capitalism and reorganize society in such a manner that exploitation of man by man through the wages system shall cease." The creed and purpose of the syndicalist he summarizes as follows:

> "The syndicalist is as 'unscrupulous' in his choice of weapons to fight his every-day battles as for his final struggle with capitalism. He allows no considerations of 'legality,' religion, patriotism, 'honor,' 'duty,' etc., to stand in the way of his adoption of effective tactics. The only sentiment he knows is loyalty to the interests of the working class."

Mr. Gompers assures the Senate investigating committee that Mr. Foster no longer holds these syndicalist views; and Mr. Fitzpatrick, replying to a question by Senator Kenyon, characterized the pamphlet as "graveyard stuff," and said:

> "A wise man changes his mind, a fool never. Foster isn't a fool. He was absolutely loyal during the war, and as head of his union rendered great service to the United States. He now jokes about the views he held in his earlier days."

Last week the National Committee for Organizing Steel Workers, of which Foster is secretary, replied to all criticisms by adopting a resolution of confidence in him. The story of Foster's later relations with the American Federation of Labor is thus outlined in a dispatch to the New York *Tribune:*

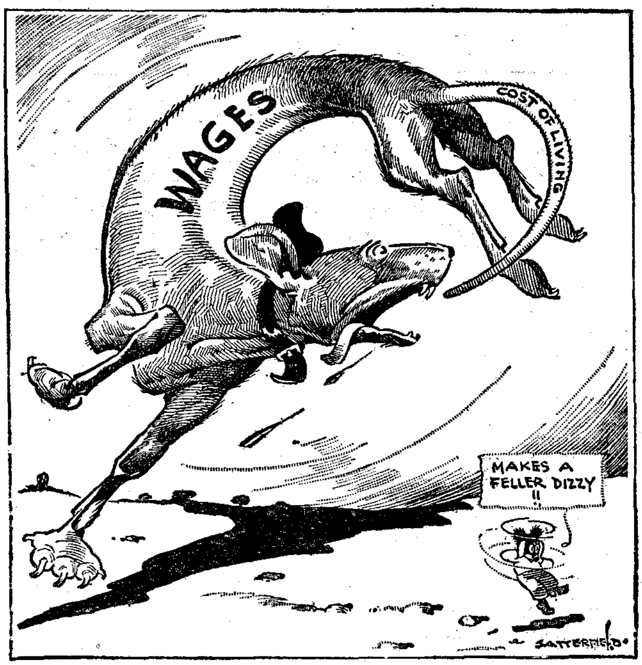
> "Foster placed himself in his present position by ingeniously applying what he calls the policy of 'boring from within' the American Federation of Labor. . . . . .
>
> "He found, after long experience, that the American Federation of Labor can not be destroyed by attacks from without and conceived the idea of transforming it into a revolutionary syndicalist organization from within. He joined the American Federation of Labor and for a long time worked quietly, unostentatiously, and diligently. His first big job, a job that drew the attention of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, was the organization of the stock-yards and packing-houses in Chicago and Kansas City, a task which other labor men had found difficult. So energetic and capable an organizer did he prove that when Samuel Gompers and other leaders held a meeting in Chicago more than a year ago to discuss plans for organizing the workers in the steel industry, Foster was among those who attended and was given the post of secretary-treasurer of the committee to organize the steel-workers. . . . . . .
>
> "When Mr. Gompers made his last trip to Europe and John Fitzpatrick assumed the chairmanship of the committee at work on the organization of the steel-workers, Foster really became the chief figure in the organization campaign. Like his teacher, Nikolai Lenine, who ingeniously took advantage of a period of great unrest and upheaval to propagate his ideas and carry out his plans, Foster carried on feverishly his work of organization and agitation in the steel industry. When Mr. Gompers returned from Europe he was confronted with an accomplishment. When Foster urged that the moment to strike at the United States Steel Corporation had arrived, Mr. Gompers and the other conservative leaders associated with him were obliged either to agree or step aside or stand the combined attack of the radical factions of the American Federation of Labor, thus endangering their control of the organization."

It must be noted, however, that Samuel Gompers, in his testimony before Senator Kenyon's committee, defends the steel strike and defines its issues as follows:

> "The issue of the right of the employees to be heard through their own spokesmen, spokesmen of their own choosing; the right to have their day in court, the court to determine wages and conditions of employment.
>
> "The right of association of workers has been denied the men for many years, and denied with all the power and wealth and domination of the Steel Corporation; not only denied by lawful means, but denied by unlawful and brutal means."

And in the Washington *Herald*, in an editorial headed "Others Do It, Why Not the Steel-Workers?" we read:

> "The right to bargain collectively is the one big issue in the steel-war. Millions of other workers have that right. Why not the men who labor in the roaring heat of the blazing steel-mill furnace? Why not? Because a mere handful of steel-mill owners autocratically took it upon themselves to be dictators of that industry, and they understand (and everybody knows!) they can not long remain dictators when once the steel-workers are organized and bargain collectively.



A MERRY CHASE.

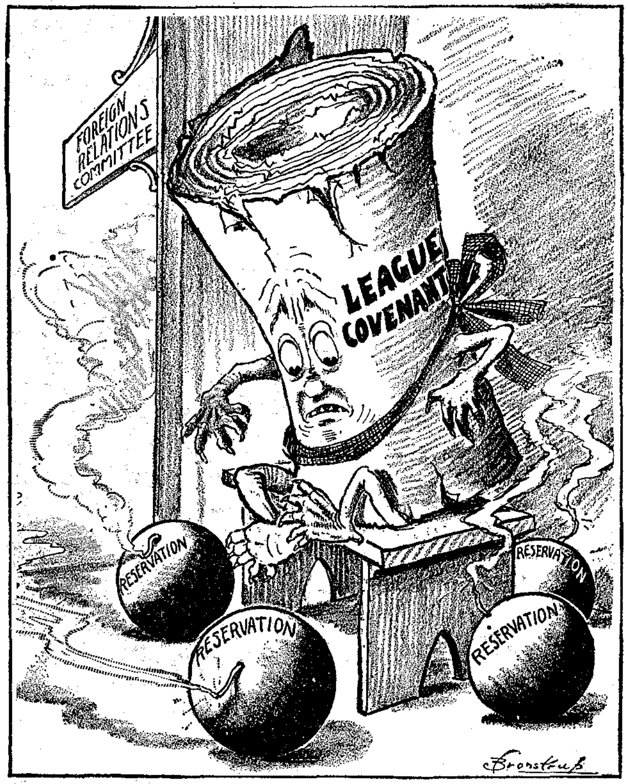
—Satterfield in the Baltimore *Sun*.

> "The steel-workers of America are fighting for their Magna Carta. In this conflict the King Johns of Steel have neither the sympathy nor the good wishes of American citizens who desire fair play and a square deal for the man who works."

The "moral issue" of the strike, according to Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, is the question of allowing a man to work where he pleases, whether or not he belongs to the union. Mr. Gary, before the Senate Committee on Labor and Education, which is investigating the steel strike, said "a few men—rank outsiders—must not be allowed to control the majority," and that the statements made before the committee by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the steel-workers' organizing committee, to the effect that the steel corporation had been guilty of ill treatment of its employees were "absolutely without foundation." Mr. Gary said he had "no objections to unions," but did object to dealing with unon-leaders as such, and that "no basic industry in this country or in the world has paid larger wages to its employees than the United States Steel Corporation, or has treated its employees with greater respect and consideration." "The lowest wage-rates paid by the corporation to unskilled labor working ten hours a day are $4.62 a day," continued Mr. Gary, "and the highest earnings of rollers are $32.56 per day; the general average of all plants, not including executives, administrators, and salesmen, on July 1, 1919, was $6.27 per day."

THE THREAT TO WITHDRAW THE TREATY

MUCH OF THE ACERBITY of newspaper discussions of League of Nations controversies was softened out of sympathy with the President in the illness that compelled him to discontinue his speaking tour; yet his utterances in Cheyenne, Denver, and Pueblo, generally accepted as threats to withdraw the Treaty of Peace in case of the adoption by the Senate of specific amendments, gave the debate a stimulus too strong to allow of any actual truce between contending factions. In fact, it is generally recognized that the President's positive stand has brought the differences between himself and the Republican Senators to an unmistakable issue. This issue has been crystallized by the chairman of the Republican National Committee into the phrase "Internationalism *vs.* Nationalism," and he predicts that this will be the issue of the 1920 campaign. If it is, say some dispatches, Mr. Wilson may feel morally bound to head the Democratic ticket as the champion of the League idea, and several Washington correspondents report that this prospect has given pause to some Republican Senators, who do not fancy the League particularly, but would prefer to see Mr. Wilson safely seated afar off in Geneva as its president.



THE SENATE UPLIFT MOVEMENT.
—Bronstrup in the San Francisco *Chronicle.*

Shortly after Mr. Wilson's declaration at Pueblo came an opportunity to draw a parallel between the attitude of the President toward the Senate and that of Premier Clemenceau toward the French Chamber of Deputies on the question of Treaty amendments, that was too tempting to be overlooked. Thus the New York *Herald* (Ind.) says:

> "Premier Clemenceau's announcement to the French Chamber of Deputies in regard to the Treaty of Peace—'You have only the right to accept it or reject it as a whole, without amending it'—may be a correct statement of the powers of the Chamber of Deputies under the French Constitution, but has no possible bearing upon the powers of the Senate of the United States under the American Constitution.
>
> "The right of the American Senate to amend as it may see fit can not be doubted. It is a right too often exercised in the past to be questioned by anybody.
>
> "As for President Wilson's assertion that if the Senate adopts a reservation to protect America's interests under Article X of the Covenant he 'will be obliged to regard it as a rejection of the Treaty,' that sounds very much like the little girl who, not being permitted to have her own way, threatened to 'take her dolls and go home.'"

The Herald's comment was evoked by the President's statement at Cheyenne, in regard to the Lodge committee's proposed reservation to Article X, that "if any such reservation is adopted I shall be obliged, as Chief Executive, to regard it as a rejection of the Treaty." But editorial attention really focused upon the President's equally strong repudiation of a milder substitute reservation, of which the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) said before it had received official condemnation: "The alternative offered by Senator McCumber is much better exprest, while covering essentially the same ground." But the alternative proved likewise unacceptable.

A special dispatch to the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) from Pueblo begins with the comment that—

> "The issue over the ratification of the Peace Treaty with the League Covenant was clearly defined to-day by President Wilson in an open challenge to the opposition in the Senate using words which were possible of but one interpretation.
>
> "The President stated first in Denver and later at Pueblo that he would declare the Peace Treaty rejected if the Senate adopted, in its present form, the proposed reservation of the majority of the Foreign Relations Committee to Article X of the League Covenant."

The President is variously quoted as saying:

> "The negotiation of treaties rests with the Executive of the United States. When the Senate has acted, it will be for me to determine whether its action constitutes an adoption or a rejection. . . . . . .
>
> "Qualified adoption is not adoption. It is perfectly legitimate by a multiplicity of words to make the obvious more obvious, but qualifying means asking special privileges for the United States. We can not ask that. We must go in or stay out."
>
> "We go in on equal terms or we don't go in at all."

From the Associated Press telegrams we learn that White House officials in the Presidential party "permitted it to become known" that the proposed reservation which the President would regard as rejecting the Treaty, if adopted, was that quoted by him at Salt Lake City as one that he had been informed had been agreed on by several Republican leaders in the Senate. This "proposed form of reservation," which the President intimated would "cut out the heart of this Covenant," he cited as follows:

> "The United States assumes no obligation under the provisions of Article X to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between other nations, whether members of the League or not, or to employ military and naval forces of the United States under any article for any purpose unless in any particular case that Congress, which under the Constitution has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of military and naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so declare."

In a characteristic controversy over this reservation, the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) and *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) agree that under it the United States would assume no obligation to apply even economic pressure to an aggressive Power, except by action of Congress; *The World*, however, contends that this clause would "make our presence in the League an insult to our fellow members"; while *The Tribune* fails to see why it should be regarded as "cutting out the heart of the Covenant," holding that "it is based on the President's own interpretation of Article X as given to the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on August 19." *The Tribune* therefore looks forward to a reconciliation on this basis.

Yet the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.) finds that the President has clarified the situation and brought the entire controversy to one definite point. Says this paper:

"President Wilson has made a clear issue with the Senate. He will refuse to accept amendments or integral reservations to the Peace Treaty which will require its return to the Peace Conference for revision and approval.

"He demands that the Senate ratify or reject the Treaty without mutilation. He agrees to accept interpretations which merely clarify clauses or articles or define our obligations in accord with the spirit and substance of the Covenant. . . . . . .

"He insists we must be whole-heartedly in the League or out of it, and must undertake all the duties and obligations accepted by other nations. . . . . . .

"The issue has been joined. The action of the Senate will determine the fate of the Treaty and of the Peace Covenant—the realization of peace, with justice and liberty."

The political consequences of the apparent conflict between the seated convictions of the President and those of the Republican Senators are dwelt upon by some papers that incline to the belief that the controversy has brought forward two opposed policies which are likely to become the rallying-points of the two [illegible] in the next campaign. These two policies are [illegible] as "Internationalism" and "Nationalism" or "Americanism" in the widely circulated statement of Representative Fess, of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. Mr. Fess points out that the President, accentuating his estimate of the importance of the League, demanded its acceptance, in his recent address to Congress, "at whatever cost of independent action of the Government"; that at Des Moines, "with astonishing frankness," he said further, "I stand for a cause greater than the Senate, greater than the Government itself"; that, finally, between Portland and San Francisco,

"He uttered what his admirers are pleased to call the President's new creed: 'Let us, every one of us, bind ourselves in a solemn league and covenant of our own that we will let no man stand in our way of leadership, and that in leading we must lead not along the paths of national advantage, but along the lines of human rights and the salvation of the world.'"

All through his swing around the circle, Representative Fess declares, the President demonstrated his belief in "the superior importance of the League of Nations over our independence as a nation." The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has accepted the challenge "upon this issue of an altruistic internationalism as against an undiluted Americanism." Thus, says Mr. Fess—

"The President, and the Democratic leaders who are following him, must accept the consequences of a contest on an issue made on the foreign-made League now demanded by the President without the slightest alteration.

"No party ever did, nor ever can, win a contest before the American people upon a foreign issue. The country will accept this challenge against an American policy for the complete retention of genuine Americanism, built upon our sovereignty and independence, reserving to itself all rights that belong to a sovereign nation, without possible dictation from foreign countries whose interests are not ours."

The New York *Tribune* prints in opposition significant phrases uttered by the President and Senator Johnson, of California, in their recent campaign, among them the following:

Says President Wilson:

"I am not in favor of the ratification of this Treaty because I am a Democrat, but because I am an American and a lover of humanity."

"Whether you will or not, our fortunes are tied with the rest of the world."

Says Senator Johnson:

"Mr. Wilson intends, with his League of Nations, to adopt a new government for the United States."

"The choice is between the League of Nations and Americanism."

As is perhaps natural in view of Senator Johnson's vigorous personal campaign against the League, the Senator is already being discust as the logical Republican candidate for the Presidency. The Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Ind.), speaking of his uncompromising opposition to the League, tells us—

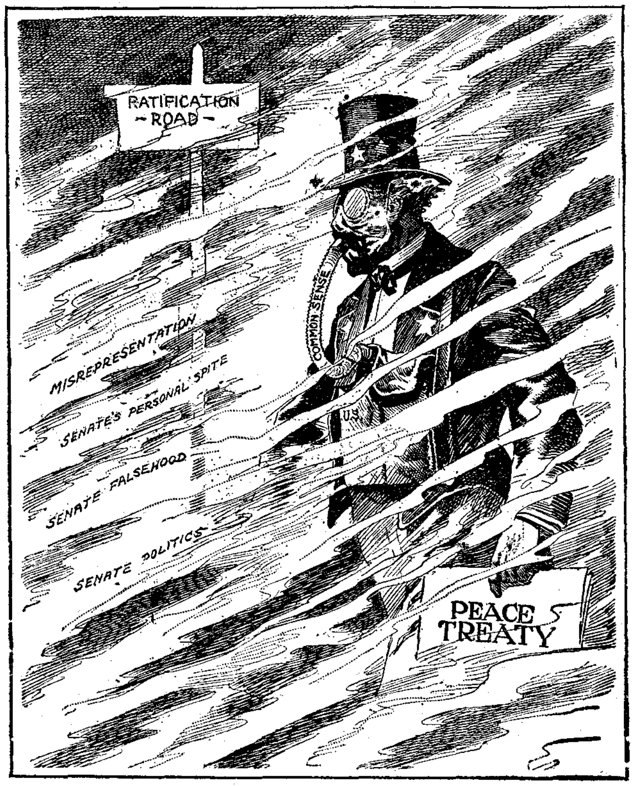
"At the request of his own State and of other Pacific coast States, Senator Johnson is candidate for President before the Republican party convention.

"By this time Senator Johnson has burned his bridges.

"If the League of Nations is defeated by the Senate on a direct vote, no compromise with 'mild reservations,' it follows that Senator Johnson will be the logical candidate of the 'anti-League' elements in the party and out of it—he is assured the Hearst support already."

But should the Senate ratify the Treaty, *The News* repeats, other candidates will feel that they are rid of a dangerous factor at the Republican convention, and it appears that—

"Wise men in the Republican party have been against making the League of Nations the paramount issue for the party next year, and they are among those who expect to see Senator Johnson disappear as a prominent candidate after the Senate vote has been taken."



GOING THROUGH THE GAS.

—Stimson in the Dayton *News*.

In this connection the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) has no hesitation in saying that—

"The visible result thus far of the fight against the Treaty is that Senator Hiram W. Johnson has run away with the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1920."

While not dealing with the matter from the standpoint of a future Presidential campaign, the Springfield *Union* (Rep.) in an editorial temperately headed "Two Points of View" comes out strongly for an internationalistic policy as follows:

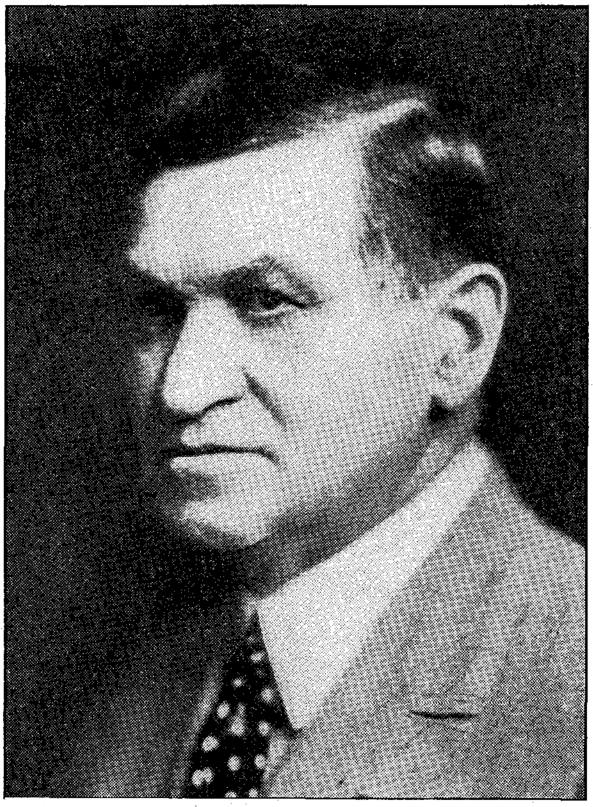
"Every ship, every cable, every wireless station, every foreign draft gives the lie to national isolation, self-sufficiency, and exclusive self-concern. Indeed, every condition under which the present great conflict ends compels our further concern in European and Asiatic affairs, not for altruistic but for selfish reasons Beyond any power we have to prevent, peace among other nations is a condition of our own safety—not only peace between other nations but peace between governments and people, and peace between industry and the industrious.

"This is the point of view, alone consistent with modern conditions, that demands a League of Nations; that demands a genuine effort mutually to safeguard the peace and safety of peaceful nations. We may lament the change, may regret the fact that we can not escape it and maintain the point of view of an older time and a less developed civilization, but the consequences of change are not to be trifled with. We could not escape them if we would, for we have to face the future, not the past. It is in the last analysis that a League of Nations of some kind becomes not only a psychological but a biological necessity."

OMAHA

PERHAPS ITALY could be persuaded to be mandatary for Omaha, suggested a United States Senator after reading of the riots in the Nebraska city, in the course of which citizens set fire to the jail and court-house, attempted to hang the mayor when he protested in the name of law and order, and finally lynched a negro prisoner, afterward dragging his body through the streets at the end of a rope; and an Eastern cartoonist depicts Lenine reading the same news-item with a grin of approval and the comment, "They're learning." Omaha's orgy of mob-madness, as papers of all sections join with the Milwaukee *Journal* in reminding us, is only "a horrible symptom of a general spirit of lawlessness." What makes the action of the Omaha mob all the more sinister, remarks the Indianapolis *News*, is that "it might have happened anywhere else in this country"; and many editors recall the recent outbreaks of race-rioting in East St. Louis, Knoxville, Washington, and Chicago. Such crimes against civilization, says the Boston *Transcript*, "put every American on the defensive before the world—the world which Americans went forth, only a few months ago, to make 'safe' for democracy." "Where will Hades break loose next?" asks the Washington *Star*, which sees the mob spirit spreading and lawlessness putting on an ever bolder front. "Omaha, Boston, Washington, Chicago write with bloody fingers a warning to the American people," exclaims the Chicago *Tribune*.

In Omaha, on the day after the lynching, *The World-Herald* said editorially:



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OMAHA'S MAYOR.

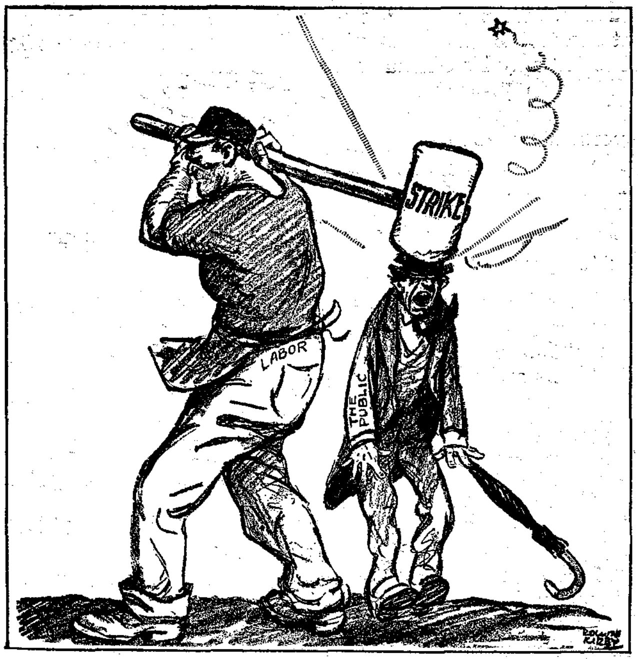
He was hanged by a mob to whom he refused to deliver a negro prisoner, but was rescued. The action of the lynchers is said to be partly due to the fact that the law firm of which Mayor Smith is a member recently defended two negroes charged with crimes against white women.

> "We have felt, however briefly, the fetid breath of anarchy on our cheeks. We have experienced the cold chill of fear which it arouses. We have seen as in a nightmare its awful possibility. We have learned how frail is the barrier which divides civilization from the primal jungle, and we have been given to see clearly what that barrier is. It is the law. It is the might of the law wisely and fearlessly administered. It is the respect for and obedience to the law on the part of the members of society. When these fail us, all things fail. When these are lost, all will be lost. Should the day ever come when the rule that was in Omaha Sunday night became the dominant rule, the grasses of the jungle would overspread our civilization, its wild denizens, human and brute, would make their foul feast on the ruins, and the God who rules over us would turn his face in horror from a world given over to bestiality. May the lesson of Sunday night sink deep!"

The feature of the Omaha riot that somewhat differentiates it from previous crimes of the same nature, while emphasizing the sinister spirit of anarchy that inspires them all, is the murderous assault upon Mayor E. P. Smith when he attempted to address the mob. Omaha dispatches report a recent epidemic of crimes committed by negroes in that city, culminating in an assault upon a nineteen-year-old white girl. On Sunday night, September 28, the correspondents tell us, a mob of five thousand stormed the court-house where the negro charged with this crime was imprisoned, and demanded that the authorities hand him over to them. When this demand was refused they set fire to the court-house with incendiary bombs, imperiling the lives of more than a hundred prisoners and officials, and turned upon the building a fusillade of shots. When the Mayor appeared on the court-house steps and began to address the mob as "fellow citizens" the leaders interrupted him with shouts of "give us that nigger." When he replied, "I can't do that, boys," he was seized by the men nearest him and dragged to a point several blocks away. "Lynch him," shouted some one in the crowd, and in a moment a rope was round his neck and he was strung up to a trolley-wire. Somebody cut him down, but the mob readjusted the rope and pulled him up again. When a group of policemen rescued him he was bleeding at the nose and mouth, but still conscious. At the hospital where he was taken his condition was found to be critical, but he ultimately rallied. In the meanwhile, the mob wreaked its fury on the negro, Brown, who had been handed over to it by his fellow prisoners when they faced the alternative of being burned alive. His body was riddled with bullets, partially burned, and dragged through the streets behind an automobile. Afterward rioting continued, with threats against the negro population, until Federal troops under Gen. Leonard Wood took charge of the situation.

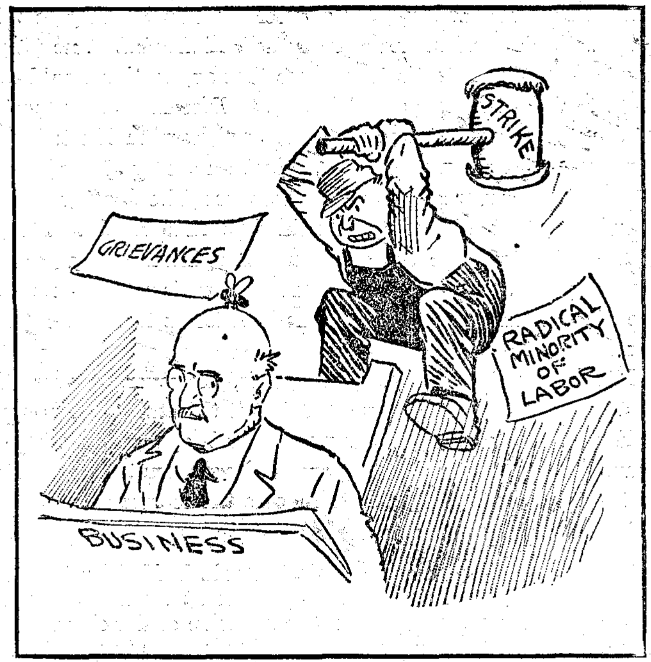
Behind all these outbreaks, avers the Rev. John Alben Williams in the Omaha *Monitor*, a negro paper, is "the unexplainable and regrettable race prejudice which unfortunately looms large in American life and is latent or dormant in the most liberal and broad-minded communities." The lynching in Omaha, he argues, "is directly traceable to the fanning of race prejudice by sensational reports in two of the daily newspapers of this city of alleged crimes by negroes against white women."

Whatever the provocation may have been, declares the Omaha *News*, "it does not warrant any band of men taking the law into their own hands unless they are prepared to face the judgment of their fellow citizens for such an act. It is absolutely necessary that the men who participated in the riot should be brought to account to find justification for what they did." "The time has come for the public authorities to deal with mob crimes, mercilessly and relentlessly," exclaims the Pittsburg *Post*, and dispatches indicate that this opinion is held also in Omaha, where the authorities have taken immediate steps to identify those who took part in the lynching of Brown and the attack on Mayor Smith, and to prosecute them. This vigorous action of the local authorities, says the New York *Globe*, is to no small degree due to pressure from the War Department, which, having been called upon to restore order, "is insisting that the job be done thoroughly and permanently." Further evidence of Federal interest in this problem is supplied by a resolution introduced by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, calling for a Senatorial investigation into recent race riots and lynchings.



AS USUAL.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.



—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

THE VICTIM OF EVERY STRIKE.

WILSON VS. D'ANNUNZIO

"A GLARING CASE of officious meddling and absolutely opposed to our national policy" is Congressman Husted's (Rep.) characterization of America's action at Fiume, where our troops are reported to have been "jeered and hissed by the population as they marched to their ships," and where Admiral Andrews is marking time while diplomacy cudgels its brains in an effort to contrive some way to oust the "filibuster poet" d'Annunzio and his forces. In Italy there is talk of King Victor Emmanuel's abdication, of a revolution, and of civil war, all because of the Fiume affair, and Foreign Minister Tittoni says, "It would be difficult to find a graver period than this in the whole history of modern Italy," while Gen. Peppino Garibaldi blames President Wilson for the "spirit of disintegration" resulting from his "hesitation in reaching a decision with regard to Fiume," and certain correspondents in Italy accuse our President of having formed too definite a plan at the outset and adhered to it too obstinately. A cablegram from Rome, for example, says he still "insists upon his original view that the city should be internationalized and not annexed to Italy, becoming the center of a small buffer state between Italy and Jugo-Slavia." Meanwhile, the Stefani news agency denies that President Wilson has demanded the expulsion of d'Annunzio from Fiume or threatened an economic blockade of Italy. At last accounts the President was said to have declared that modifications in the Fiume situation were possible if the basic principles were safeguarded. Meanwhile Lawrence Hills cables from Paris to the New York *Sun* (Rep.) that

> "An agreement has been reached between the Jugo-Slavs and the Italians which seems to pave the way for an immediate settlement of the Fiume controversy, unless President Wilson insists upon maintaining his position in opposition notwithstanding that the two parties to the dispute are in accord.
>
> "The Jugo-Slavs, it is understood, have agreed that Fiume virtually shall be annexed to Italy in return for concessions elsewhere."

At every turn in the story developments are regarded as depending, finally, not upon the Italian Government or the Jugo-Slav Government or upon the will of Gabriele d'Annunzio, but upon President Wilson's decisions, without which neither Clemenceau nor Lloyd George can act, and the anti-Wilson New York *Evening Sun* asks indignantly:

> "If Gabriele d'Annunzio is blatantly defiant of his own Government and of the Allied Powers of the late struggle, whose fault is it? Who created the false position at Fiume of which he has taken advantage?
>
> "If there is danger of a new and bloody war about the northeast corner of the Adriatic, in which even American forces may be involved, whose perverse and wilful obstinacy created the situation and enkindled the passions that may set men who should be brothers shooting each other and blowing each other to pieces with high explosives?
>
> "If Italian reconstruction is retarded by constant changes of Ministry, by political unrest and economic uncertainty, whose egotistic insistence has brought our ally to that unfortunate condition?
>
> "If, as Paris dispatches report, Italy is 'virtually in a state of revolution,' whose opposition to the Italian age-long aspiration and clearly bargained victory has 'broken the hearts' of her people, shaken the strength of her Government, and brought her into peril verging on chaos?
>
> "If President Wilson had stayed at home and attended to American interests, if he had sent competent diplomats to Europe, would not Italy now be contented, peaceful, and on the high road to renewal of her prewar prosperity?"

Altho handling the case rather more gently, the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) nevertheless remarks that "but for his intervention there would probably not have been a Fiume issue." The New York *Herald* (Ind.), meanwhile, reminds us that "the President of the United States went over the heads of the Italian Government and appealed to the Italian people," and adds: "Following his illustrious example, Gabriele d'Annunzio is likewise going over the heads of the Italian Government and appealing to the people." The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) accuses Mr. Wilson of hasty reasoning:

> "Altho President Wilson, by his own admission, had been quite unfamiliar with the complex Adriatic problem, he improvised an opinion after a few weeks in Europe and made it the basis of an arbitrary pronouncement."

At present, according to the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), "the only immovable obstacle to the acquisition of Fiume by Italy is the President of the United States," and the New York *Herald* declares that with the exception of President Wilson, d'Annunzio has nowhere "a serious enemy," while the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) remarks, "American sentiment will doubtless be on the poet filibuster's side."

However, a sympathetic attitude toward d'Annunzio need not be regarded as implying a determination actively to take sides with him, and meanwhile, as the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) observes, "it is fantastic to suppose that any nation would care to go to war with Italy about Fiume." Discussing the reported landing by United States marines, Congressman Husted protests, "this is not an operation against an enemy of the United States. Whichever side we fight on we would be fighting against friends." That d'Annunzio's raid was ill-advised and even foolhardy seems to be the consensus of opinion among the editorial writers; yet in a careful survey of their writings no suggestion that the President use American forces to end the fiasco can be found.

Mr. Wilson's well-known firmness, however, moves the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) to remark that if the statesmen who are guiding the destinies of Italy were as well acquainted with his character as we in this country are, they would not have resorted to the futility of asking him to indorse the seizure of Fiume by d'Annunzio:

"It was a foregone conclusion that after he had held out against Italy's claim while he was in attendance at the Peace Conference he would not consent to the annexation of the city while it was being unlawfully occupied by Italian troops in violation of the orders of the Allies. This kind of bluff might succeed with weak-kneed statesmen, but will effect no change in the attitude of Woodrow Wilson. He is not to be intimidated.

"The Italians are making another mistake in asserting that the President stands alone in the matter and does not have the backing of the American people. Except among a few of the President's political foes like Senator Lodge, who oppose everything he favors, the opinion is universal that to give Fiume, with its hinterland of Croatians, to Italy, and thus deprive Jugo-Slavia of its one available outlet to the sea, would be a rank injustice. Trieste and the Trentino have been redeemed and restored to the mother country. Moreover, a part of the Tyrol inhabited only by German-speaking Austrians has been awarded to Italy to protect her frontiers from attack. With these territorial gains she should be content. The plans of the imperialists, who not only want Fiume, but talk of annexing the whole Dalmatian coast, can not be countenanced."

In the opinion of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) the Fiume affair is indirectly a vindication of President Wilson's unwillingness to listen to advice:

"Tactically it has been a mistake for Mr. Wilson to hold himself apart from his associate delegates and from the experts of the Crillon. The result is seen now in the mass of personal resentment and ill-will which he piled up for himself. But the facts are here to show that in his seclusion the President succeeded in getting closer to the heart of European realities, closer to an understanding of the fearful complexity of Europe's problems, than the critics who are now bearing down upon him with their easy formulas and policies.

"Fiume to-day is an indication of what Europe would be like if left to stew in its own juice; stew in a witch's kettle whose overbubbling might mean the end of European civilization.

"Among the trumpeters of Mr. Wilson's failures, among those who would have America wash its hands of the wrong kind of treaty, there are men who logically admit the alternative. They do not shrink from Bolshevism as the alternative to the Treaty and America's participation therein, because they would rather than not see the Red 'experiment' work itself out in Europe. From a safe distance across the Atlantic and behind the bulwarks of our sane democracy it would be rather exciting to see what would happen to France, to Italy, to the neutrals, if the Treaty failed and chaos broke loose. If Messrs. Johnson and Borah found the time to answer, it would be interesting to know whether they contemplate a Europe in dissolution with the same high equanimity."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THOSE Boston cops spilled the beans.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

A STRIKE a day keeps prosperity away.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE best time to settle a strike is before it starts.—*Detroit Journal.*

D'ANNUNZIO has forsaken the lyric for the jazz.—*Columbia Record.*

PHILADELPHIA must be a thirsty town. Even its ball clubs stick in the cellar.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

THE Bolsheviki use Karl Marx for theory, German marks for practise, and easy marks for victims.—*New York Tribune.*

D'ANNUNZIO has the heart of a patriot. It is unfortunate that nature denied him a head to cooperate with it.—*Asheville Times.*

THE way in which the weather cools off ought to be a hint to the politicians, but probably they won't notice it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

WILSON'S objections to a trial of the Kaiser are not economically sound. Just think how much of the war-bill we could pay from box-office and moving-picture receipts.—*Manila Bulletin.*

VIENNA dispatches say Austria is rapidly drifting toward chaos, which makes it look like a hard time in store for chaos.—*Charlotte Observer.*

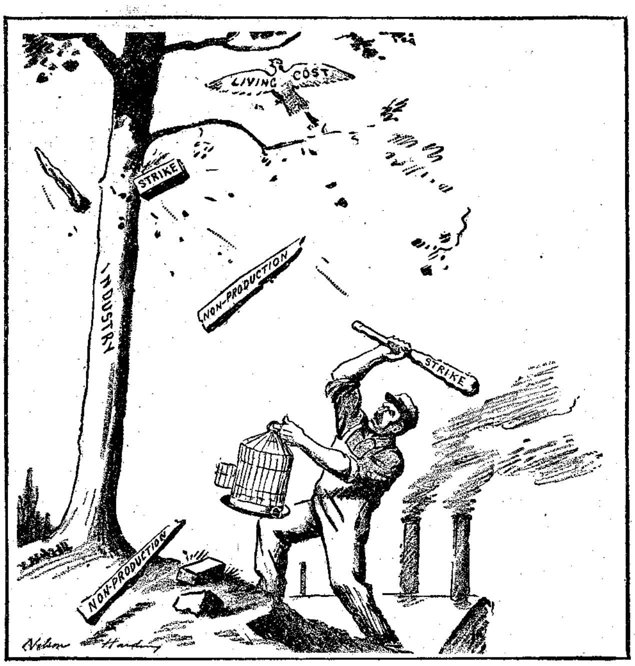
IN France the war-tanks are now being used to tow canal-barges. Apparently all the tanks are being driven to water-ways.—*Columbia Record.*

A FEW centuries from now the reformers will be telling us that nine-tenths of the crime is caused by coffee and chewing-gum.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE snap-shot fiends are really pestering the heir to the British throne on his visit to Canada. They're all eager to get prints of Wales.—*Boston Transcript.*

JOHNSON'S statement that we are the only going national concern would be more interesting if he would tell us where we are going.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IN a town in Oklahoma one thousand men have signed an agreement to wear their old clothes three months longer on account of H. C. L. A thousand men in Lynn are doing the same thing without signing.—*Lynn Item.*



SENDING IT UP.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

THE police never strike twice in the same place.—*New York Tribune.*

WE rise to suggest the nationalization of common sense.—*Arkansas Democrat.*

MANY a striking steel-worker has beaten himself out of a motor-car for next summer.—*Wall Street Journal.*

As an insinuating method of recording that she's been at war, we infer, China has declared peace on Germany.—*Columbia Record.*

PERHAPS d'Annunzio had joined the poets' union and was compelled to make a demonstration.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PALMER says retail food-prices have been reduced 15 per cent. What does Mrs. Palmer say?—*Wall Street Journal.*

"SHALL American boys protect the world?" asks Johnson. Well, they did; and Johnson didn't do a great deal of protesting at the time.—*Indiana Times.*

IF those Bolshevik armies continue to advance Kolchak's title of admiral may come in handy after all.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

HERB HOOVER says the crux of high prices has been passed, but it looks to us as tho they were still cruxing.—*Washington Post.*

THE reason Europe respects American ideals is because they include square meals as well as square deals.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Now that the actors are all through striking and back to work again, they see how much better is even a small rôle than a long loaf.—*Boston Transcript.*

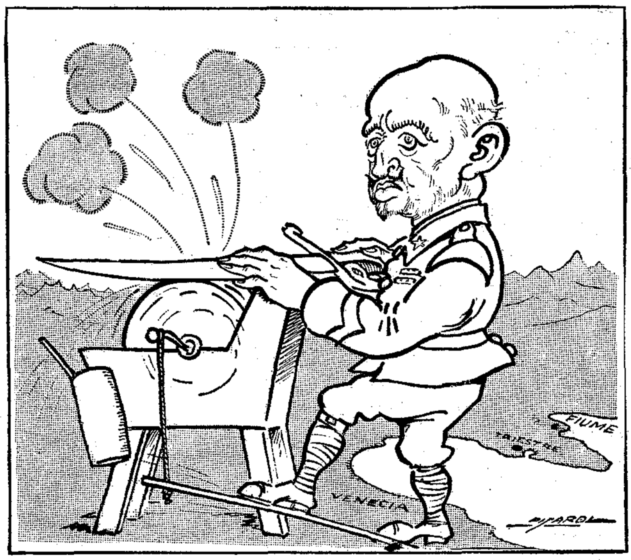
THE South is heart and soul for the Treaty. It hasn't read it, but it has read some of the speeches of them darned Republicans.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

HUNGARY announces that she will fight for unity to the last man. Figuring that when they get down to the last man unity will come automatically, we suppose.—*Manila Bulletin.*

WITH the arrival of our prohibitionists in England, to turn that country dry, the anxiety of the Sinn-Feiners for complete independence becomes comprehensible.—*New York Tribune.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

WHERE D'ANNUNZIO LANDS ITALY

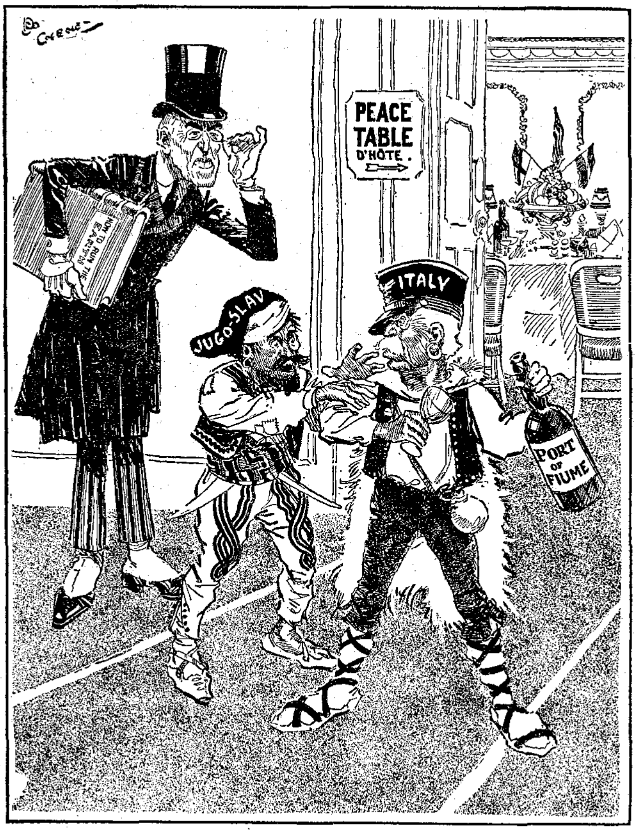


ITALY REVIVES AN INDUSTRY.
—*Campana de Gracia* (Barcelona).

FIUME'S ULTIMATE DESTINY has become a secondary issue, and the real question at stake is "order or revolution in Italy," according to Paris dispatches, which hint that Italy is "on the brink of a precipice." The high significance of d'Annunzio's move lies not in his disobedience to the will of the Supreme Council, tho that is serious enough, writes a press correspondent from the French capital, but in the proof it gave of the "looseness of the bonds of discipline in the Italian Army." To the outside world all Italy may seem unitedly Nationalist, and this informant admits that in the National ranks the "best people" are to be found, and the Nationalist cause is supported by the leading newspapers. But there is another party, "less noisy but more numerous, less apparent in action but at least equally powerful," and this is the Labor party, "call them Socialists, Bolsheviki, Communists, or what you will." What d'Annunzio has done, we are told, they too can do, and the rift he started in Italian discipline can be widened to the breaking-point. Confirmation of the ominous state of affairs in Italy appears in the statement of Foreign Minister Tittoni, who threatened to resign from office because of the Fiume incident, and who is quoted in Rome dispatches as saying at a meeting of the Crown Council that "it would be difficult to find a graver period than this in the whole history of modern Italy." Signor Tittoni declared that the Peace Conference would not permit Italy to annex Fiume, because such action would authorize the Czecho-Slovaks to occupy Teschen; the Jugo-Slavs to move forces into Klagenfurt; the Greeks to claim Thrace, and the Roumanians to annex Banat. In these Rome dispatches we read also that alarmist reports of all sorts are in free circulation and—

> "One report has it that King Victor Emmanuel may abdicate, and another that civil war is imminent between the Nationalist and militarist factions on the one side and the forces controlled by the official Socialists on the other. In these reports the Nationalistic adherents are represented as having decided to push to the utmost limits the aspirations of Italy, while their opponents are declared to be determined to oppose by all means, even by revolution, another foreign war.
>
> "The council of the Chamber of Labor to-day passed a resolution in opposition to the formation of a militarist Government. The resolution says: 'The proletariat will descend into the streets, build barricades, and give up their lives rather than fall into the rapacious claws of the military.'"

As to Fiume, all the regular Socialists, who disapprove claims to lands not indisputably Italian, threaten that the proletariat will take the law into its own hands and prevent further action by a general strike, we learn from the press, but the Reform Socialists, Nationalists, Republicans, and Catholic Popular parties all favor the annexation of Fiume to Italy. The Rome *Giornale d'Italia* attacks Premier Nitti violently for excessive humility toward the Allies and scouts the idea that the Allies could starve Italy by withholding supplies, for soon Italy's new harvest will be reaped and that will provide bread for at least another five months. Rice is plentiful, and cattle, according to the recent census, double in number compared to the stock possest by Italy before the war. There is plenty of wine, which can be exchanged for needed materials, according to this newspaper, and coal can now be had from Germany, while Turkey, Roumania, and Russia, in part, can supply coal, petroleum, and grain. Not so confident is the tone of the Rome *Tribuna*, which says that the refusal of supplies by the Allies would be "a crime more monstrous than those committed by the enemy," and it holds that "it is inconceivable that Italy should be denied what is granted to the enemy."



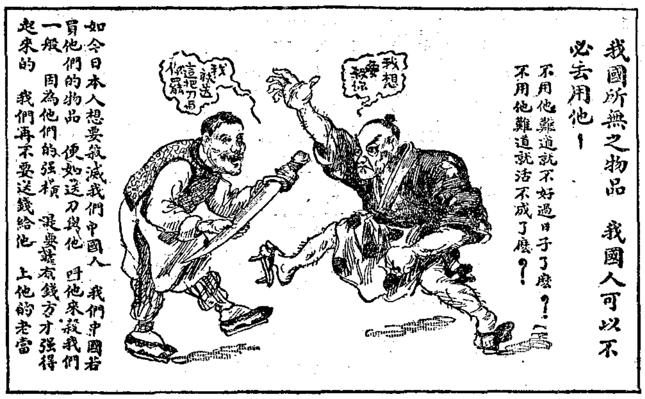
POSSESSION IS NINE POINTS——

UNCLE WOODROW—"Say, Italy, give that port up to Little Juggy at once."
ORLANDO—"*Niente!* It's mine."
UNCLE WOODROW—"Not on your life. I've given it to Juggy."
ORLANDO—"*Niente* again, Old Sport. It never was yours to give!"
—*The Passing Show* (London).

The *Tribuna* blames President Wilson for the Fiume adventure because he "presumed to place Italy, one of the victorious

Powers, on the same footing as the Jugo-Slavs, who at the last minute miraculously transformed themselves from vanquished enemies into Allied victors." It quotes a former Cabinet Minister as saying that Italy has weathered a worse crisis than this, "but Wilson or no Wilson, a way out must be found, otherwise paralysis will kill the country." "The only possible way to save Italy from anarchy," remarks the Rome *Popolo Romano*, "is to yield to public opinion, which, however it may differ as to methods, is largely favorable to a policy of granting Italy what are considered her inalienable rights." As to the suggestion that America would protest if Fiume were annexed by Italy, the Rome *Idea Nazionale* believes otherwise, "because all reports from the United States show that the greater part of public opinion is favorable to d'Annunzio's expedition." This journal is convinced that "never will that great democracy which entered the European War for the highest moral reasons stain herself with the calumnious intentions attributed to her of making Italy bend by threatening Italy with the specter of hunger."

As to the peril that d'Annunzio's exploit has drawn upon Italy, the Rome *Messagero* asks bluntly of the Italian people, "Do you want another war?" It proceeds to say that that's what they will get, as it comments on reports from Fiume and Dalmatia, showing that the d'Annunzio movement is spreading and that others are trying to repeat his Fiume achievements at Zara, Sebenico, Spalato, Traù, and other chief centers of Italian population along the Adriatic. New adventures come to light every day along the Adriatic, according to a Milan correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who writes:


我國所無之物品　我國人可以不必去用他！
不用他難道就不好過日子了麼？！
不用他難道就活不成了麼？！
我想要殺你
我就送這把刀與你罷
如今日本人想要殺滅我們中國人　我們中國若買他們的物品　便如送刀與他　叫他來殺我們一般　因為他們的强横　是要靠有錢方才强得起來的　我們再不要送錢給他　上他的老當

BOYCOTT POSTER USED IN CHINA AGAINST JAPAN.

To buy goods made in Nippon is regarded as forging the sword with which the invaders of Shantung will destroy the Republic. China hands the sword to Japan, saying—"Here is the sword." Japan replies—"I think I will kill you!"

> "Trieste and places along the armistice-line are centers of conspiracy. Every train leading to Trieste and every ship sailing for Adriatic ports has conspirators on board.
>
> "*Carabinieri* on the ships and trains have been multiplied in vain. Enthusiastic patriots are succeeding in eluding all precautions. Secret meetings are held in railway-compartments as the trains rush toward Trieste. Officers and soldiers disguised as civilians whisper mysterious words. They have documents procured in the most extraordinary way for the most extraordinary missions. On the way they consult as to the means of getting out of Trieste and reaching the armistice-line.
>
> "Horses, mules, vegetable-carts, cabs hired by night, motor-cars lent stealthily by private patriots, or even by officers and soldiers from the military camps, are impartially employed as conveyances.
>
> "Remarkable adventures savoring of patriotic piracy are reported from Trieste. The steamer *Venezia*, of 500 tons, laden with more than $200,000 worth of provisions, was about to sail for the garrison at Pola when twenty volunteer officers and *arditi* appeared on board and forced the captain to steer for Fiume.
>
> "In the evening the steamer arrived safely in Fiume, hoisted the Fiume flag, and was hailed at the pier by an enthusiastic crowd."

JAPAN'S "PAN-ASIAN DREAM"

JAPAN'S DRIFT toward supreme dominance in East Asia is exciting some apprehension in China and Australia, altho the Japanese aver emphatically that Japan's actions are absolutely in accordance with good faith with the rest of the world and the necessities of her economic existence. Yet it does alarm some to read that when Marquis Saionji, former Premier and head of the Japanese delegation at the Peace Conference in Paris, returned to Tokyo, he said that the League of Nations "has produced a great change in the position of Japan in international politics," and "her political interests are now becoming world-wide." At a luncheon given in his honor, we learn from Tokyo press dispatches, the present Premier Hara said:

> "Japan's prestige has been greatly enhanced by the Peace Conference. The nation should realize and be thankful for the fact that all Japan's proposals were favorably received, with the exception of the one relating to racial equality."

According to an Associated Press correspondent at Tokyo, "a wave of elation and confidence in Japan's future greatness seems to be sweeping over the Empire," and he quotes Mr. Ikuso Ooka, president of the House of Representatives, as saying: "World-leadership is now in America, but it is bound later to be transferred to Japan." Yet, in reply to Mr. Ooka's speech, Mr. Takeshi Inukai, leader of the Kokuminto party, addressing his leaders, we are told, demanded a slowing up of Japan's advance on the ground that she is "not strong enough at present successfully to combat Western Powers in any sense."

A sharp warning to Japan from a Chinese source appears in *Millard's Review* (Shanghai), in which Mr. Hollington K. Tong writes that "unless Japan changes her policy of aggression and provocation" she will perpetuate a Chinese hatred for her nationals which "will not likely be forgotten in the next five decades to come." This informant proceeds:

> "These Japanese military and civil leaders are leading their country along the path which Germany once trod. They are still cherishing the ambition of creating by force of arms a great empire embracing the whole of Asia and a part of Europe and America, unmindful of the tendency of the world toward democracy and self-determination, and regardless of the suffering of the common people in Japan due to overtaxation necessary to keep up a powerful army and a still more powerful navy. Starvation, commercialism, Socialism, Communism, Bolshevism, and militarism, in consequence, are waging war against one another with increasing severity, and it is these Heaven-sent forces and not China which will be dangerous—nay, and fatal—to the national life of Japan."

An account of Japan's status in Asia as seen from Australia appears in the Sydney *Bulletin*, in which we read that—

> "By the retention of Kiaochow Japan put her foot firmly into the Prussian jackboot. Meantime, the Allies have been pulling chestnuts out of the Bolshevik fire for her. One of them is Mongolia. It is about ten times the size of Japan and half as big as Australia. Manchuria is another. China may gain a temporary respite by moving her capital from Peking to the old southern capital, Nanking. But the north is strategically in Japanese hands. The Gulf of Pechili is dominated by Port Arthur and Tsing-tao. Japan holds the railway to Tsinan, which cuts across the route between south and north. Her Manchurian territory, which is Japanese in all but name, sweeps round in a wide arc to the east. In the Yangtsze Valley, which is called a British sphere of interest, Japanese capital and influence are now dominant. Conflicting reports come from Mongolia, where the recent declaration of independence under the protection of the amazing Cossack adventurer Siminiov is generally believed to be a last despairing effort to raise a barrier against Japanese penetration. The veil of the military censor is drawn across Siberia, but it is known that Japanese troops are zealously stamping out Bolshevism in every village."

The writer in *The Bulletin*, who signs himself "Feng-Shui," describes Japan's "Pan-Asian dream" as the expression of "a rabid radicalism somewhat drunk with the *saki* of success." Nevertheless, he points out that Japan is facing also a very real and urgent problem with her population of sixty millions, which is rapidly increasing in territory that fails to increase, but bits of which, on the contrary, are occasionally blown away by volcanic eruptions. The productivity of this country has been stimulated to the point of exhaustion, and vast quantities of raw materials must be imported to maintain its expanding industries. There is "no Back of Beyond for the Japanese unless they try to plant rice-fields on perpendicular mountain-sides," according to this observer, who adds:

"An intensified struggle for existence internally makes Japanese statesmen look outward. It is the line of least resistance. Korea, however, has only absorbed a quarter of a million immigrants, Manchuria a hundred thousand. Shantung already has a Chinese population of nearly six hundred to the square mile. Mongolia and Siberia offer a wide field.

"Yet—and this may be of deep significance to Australia—Japan's experience in Mongolia has been unfortunate. The Chinese is a better colonizer than the Japanese. He can work for lower wages and under worse conditions. He is a more successful merchant. Given equal opportunity under decent government he will drive all competitors out of the field. While Japan has gone forward with the political invasion of Manchuria, the Chinese market-gardener has peacefully invaded the Mongolian desert. Nomadic life is gradually disappearing, and agricultural life taking its place. Villages are being built, schools erected, and the whole paraphernalia of Chinese civilization transplanted. This resolute invasion, under Chinese official encouragement, proceeds at the rate of four miles per annum along a front of five hundred miles. The advance tends to quicken, and it is expected that in ten years' time an extent of territory two hundred miles wide by seven hundred miles long will have been reclaimed by Chinese settlers. The same process on a smaller scale is going on in Siberia.

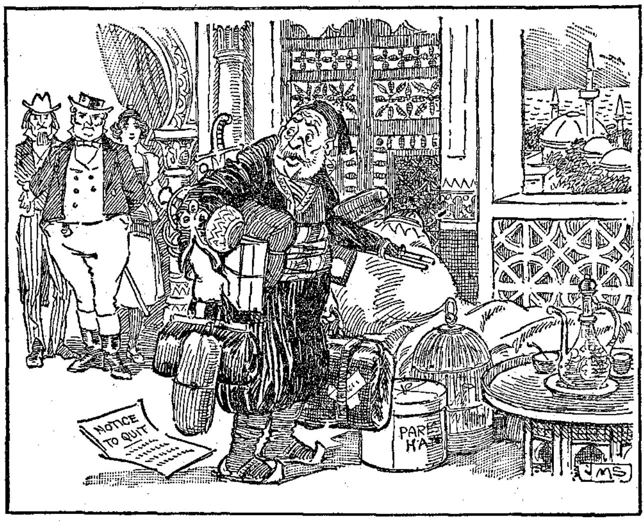
"By the terms of the Peace Treaty, tho she did not obtain the merely formal recognition of her racial equality that she asked for, Japan has realized the first stage of her Pan-Asian dream. Whether her control of China will make for her own strength or weakness—whether China, whose awakening, because of her vast bulk, is slower tho none the less sure, will take from her the Asiatic leadership—is a question you may ask the Sphinx. What is fairly certain is that the tide of European aggression, which for two hundred years has swept over Asia, has reached its height. When it recedes it will leave little on those ancient sands but a trade-case or two, and perhaps the stranded Ark of the Covenant of the League of Nations."

The case for Japan is candidly stated by Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, Director of the East and West News Bureau (New York), who says Japan's position among the nations, circumscribed as she is within a narrowly limited area, with scanty resources, and crowded with two-thirds of the entire population of America, is not an easy one. As to Japan's participation in the development of China's resources, Dr. Iyenaga defends it on the ground that Japan has a crowded population which is increasing approximately at the rate of 800,000 per annum, and he continues:

"Furthermore, this crowded and ever-increasing population is debarred by some nations of white race from seeking its fortune in the most favored and sparsely populated regions of the globe. How, then, can Japan feed, clothe, and shelter her people? The best and safest road leading to the solution of this pressing problem lies in the development of her industries and expansion of her commerce. In pursuing this policy, Japan is sadly handicapped by the lack of raw material. But in her neighbor's territory there are vast resources, untouched and unused, the unfolding of which will not only meet Japan's wants but will equally benefit China and the world at large. Japan maintains that she is entitled to the privilege of cooperating with China in the unearthing of the treasures that lie unutilized. America, I am confident, will not grudge to see justice in Japan's claims. It is just as wrong to impute America with the thought of obstructing Japan in every avenue of her growth as it is unjust to charge Japan with harboring sinister designs upon the Philippines or Hawaii. The sooner these unwarranted suspicions and fears are set at rest, the better for the future of both countries."

TURKISH ANXIETY FOR THE FUTURE

APPREHENSION is awakened in the Turkish mind by the statement in a speech of Lloyd George that "there is no question which so closely concerns England as the question of Turkey," and again, "England's future is linked with the solution of the Turkish question." Ever since the proclamation of the armistice the leaders of the English people have been very reticent on this subject, it is pointed out by some Turkish editors, who are struck with amazement that when the topic is touched upon at all so ominous a pronouncement linking England and Turkey together should be made by so high an authority as the British Premier, coming especially as it does after the British-Persian agreement. The Constantinople *Wakit* is rather puzzled to know just what Lloyd George means, and remarks:



THE END OF THE TENANCY.

—*Saturday Journal* (London).

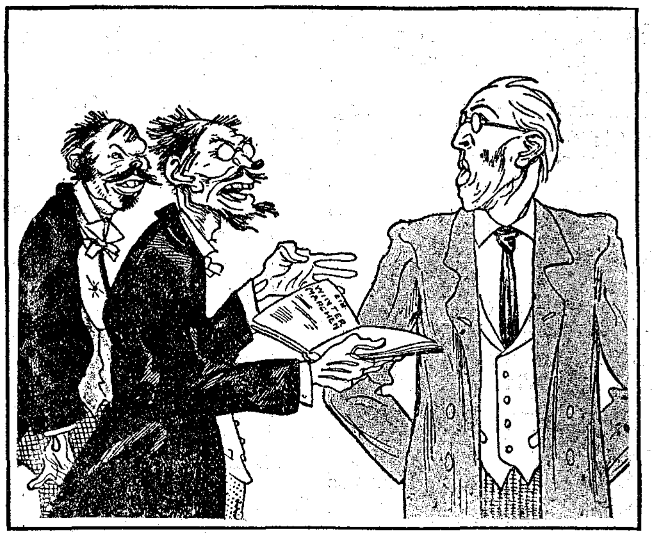
"Nothing is more natural than that a great Power like England should give importance to a question that concerns its own future. It is also natural that a state possest of human sentiment should consider questions touching its own future solely from the point of view of its own national interests. We also are a nation with complete knowledge and well-defined desire relative to our national existence and future. We are above all others concerned with questions touching Turkey's future. The crucial point is this: Does our wish concerning our future coincide with England's interests? There is one important word in Lloyd George's speech which may facilitate our answer to the above question, the word 'solution.' There is only one way to solve the Turkish question justly and finally, namely, to safeguard the integrity of the lands the Turks inhabit, and, with good will toward the Turkish people as worthy of trust and help, by just treatment to make their future progress possible in working out needed reforms."

When the Turks and the whole world of Islam are content and helped in their effort for substantial progress, both material and moral, this journal goes on to say, the interests of England and all other nationalities will be secured; but if—

"On the other hand, the desire and hope of the Turks are disregarded, their lands broken up and despoiled by different states—what then? The world's peace will not simply be endangered, but to preserve it will be impossible. For, first of all, a people unjustly treated will never remain submissive; and, secondly, and worse, when the rival states seize territory and attempt to divide their spoils they awaken and embitter old jealousies and animosities among themselves which are sure to be accentuated by time and events. No, the true and lasting solution of the Turkish question is to be found only in preserving the integrity and independence of the Turkey that now exists and in giving to its people and government unselfish help in their honest effort to prove themselves worthy of trust and aid in their struggle to regain what they have lost in the world-war, and make an advance on the path of human civilization."

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S NEIGHBORS

A NEW REPUBLIC in Europe faces the complex problem of neighbors just as a family moving into a new town, and onlookers are always ready to advise and caution the newcomer. So we find various journals pointing out to the Czecho-Slovak Republic the necessity for "prudence and circumspection" in dealing with neighboring nations. With the exception of Roumania, it is noted, all Czecho-Slovakia's neighbors are late arrivals on the scene of the world or the discontented peoples who have lost through the Peace Treaty territory originally usurped by them. That the Czecho-Slovaks themselves were not lulled into false security is evident from the relief caused by the fall of Bela Kun's régime in Hungary, which greatly reduced external danger to the republic. On this point *The Czecho-Slovak Review* (Chicago), which is the official organ of the American Czecho-Slovak Board, explains that the Bela Kun Administration could not be trusted to keep its engagements and promises, and that "its twofold nature, as a communistic experiment relying for its success on propagation of communism, and as a nationalistic Magyar state, made its very existence a constant menace to the integrity of Czecho-Slovakia."



A GERMAN JIBE AT CZECHO-SLOVAK CLAIMS

THE CZECHS—"Mr. President, regarding that coast of Bohemia of which Shakespeare writes in 'A Winter's Tale,' here are our claims."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

A Prague correspondent of the Paris *Temps* writes that while it is the wish and intention of the Czecho-Slovak Republic to stabilize the new political system of Central Europe through a perfect concord between Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, and Roumania, there is doubt whether Poland will sufficiently respond to this desire for amity. All Poland's friends hope ardently that she will, and yet we are assured that no one among the Czecho-Slovaks blinks the fact that a fairly long period must elapse before a new tradition can establish itself in Czecho-Polish relations. This informant proceeds:

> "Altho Prague thoroughly realizes the necessity of friendly cooperation between the two Slav nations, it will not attempt to hurry matters. It is, first of all, necessary that Polish politicians come to know, as precisely as the Czechs know, how important it is for them to be collaborators with their neighbors. Cooperation is as necessary to Poland as it is to Czecho-Slovakia."

A bone of contention between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia is the region of Teschen, which was considered in conference in Krakow early last August by commissions of the two nations. As they could reach no agreement, the question has been submitted for decision to the Peace Conference. The Czecho-Slovak claim to Teschen is naturally supported by *The Czecho-Slovak Review*, which says that at the conference—

> "The Poles insisted on plebiscite; the Czechs opposed it. They took their stand on historical grounds: Teschen has been connected with Bohemia for the last six hundred years. Poles claim eastern Galicia on historical grounds, altho the majority of the population there is overwhelmingly Ruthenian, but in the case of Teschen they ignore Bohemian historical rights and appeal to right of self-determination. The Czechs felt compelled to oppose popular voting in Teschen for this reason also, that the Poles are in wrongful occupation of the majority of the district and have been intimidating the population to make them vote in favor of Polish rule."

The question of Teschen is in itself of slight importance, according to the Prague correspondent of *Le Temps*, but has completely altered all values in the Polish mind. But Warsaw, which is perplexed with many badly handled questions, notably that of Danzig, will one day have a clearer vision of the imperial needs of Poland, and we may hope to hear from Warsaw words to match those of a Czecho-Slovak Minister, Mr. Klofatch, who declares:

> "We are an industrial country, and we need the coal in Teschen; but we need also the friendship of Poland. We shall do our best to develop this friendship. We Czechs are thoroughly awake to the necessity of avoiding the danger of another Balkan Peninsula and a Balkan situation in Central Europe now freed from the Germans. We do not wish to have the Czechs and the Poles play in Europe to-morrow the rôle that the Serbs and the Bulgarians played yesterday. We shall do our best to prevent any such eventuality."

Of Czecho-Slovakia's two other neighbors, Austria and Hungary, this *Temps* correspondent quotes a highly placed Czech personage as saying:

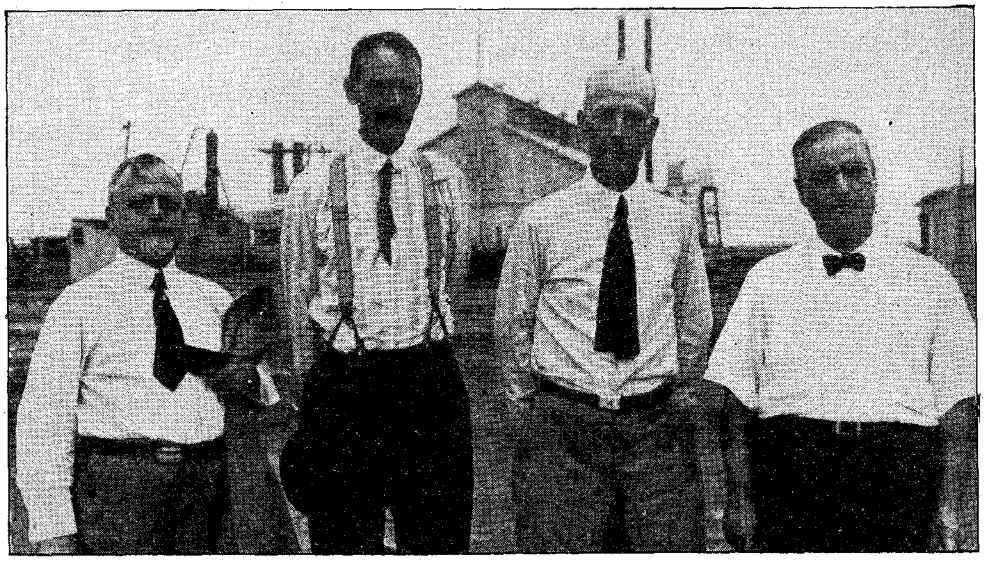
> "Prague must and will surely become the diplomatic center of Central Europe. This event will greatly diminish the importance of Vienna and of Budapest. It implies, moreover, the duty on our part to outdistance these two cities economically and politically. The rivalry of Prague with Vienna and Pesth during the war had no other signification. By surpassing the ancient capital of the Hapsburgs, we shall bring to an end the century-old conflict that exists between her and us.
>
> "This does not mean in any sense that we wish to see the extinction of Vienna, which will always remain a center. It is to the interest of the Western Powers that Vienna retain a certain importance, and we shall reckon with her as a political factor. It is to our interest that public opinion in our country have a clear understanding of these matters, so that as soon as peace is signed and our accounts with Austria are settled, we may show Western Europe, as well as Vienna itself, that in our mind she occupies the place that everybody wishes her to hold in the new European constellation of Powers. We shall renew cordial and sincere relations with her, and the immense economic interests that unite us to-day and will in the future unite us with the Alpine countries will serve to reenforce these relations. But no other bond could join us with the Austria of to-day, no attempt at confederation or something similar. We have not destroyed the ancient tablets to put them together again.
>
> "It is more difficult to speak of our policy toward the Magyars. If their attitude toward us is loyal, we shall endeavor not only to reciprocate it, but to draw closer to them. Our economic relations may be very far-reaching in their consequences, and as the Magyars form a bridge between us and the Jugo-Slavs, it is as much to our interest as to that of the Jugo-Slavs not to follow a policy toward the Hungarian element that would result in strain or friction. On the contrary, one of the immediate aims of the foreign policy of Czecho-Slovakia will be to prove to the Magyars that we do not wish to deprive them of their national existence. If they understand this, there is no course open to them other than to appreciate it and to help us establish in Central Europe the new political system which, in our judgment, should be based on an *entente* between us, the Jugo-Slavs, the Roumanians, and the Poles."

As to the Jugo-Slavs, this informant assures us that there has always been a racial affinity between them and the Czechs, and added to this there is the "feeling that exists between an elder brother and a younger." Croats and Slovenes "come to Prague as in former times the Spaniard went to Salamanca," and they reciprocate the friendship of their friends of the north as warmly as it is given to them.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

TEXAS AS THE "HOME OF HELIUM"

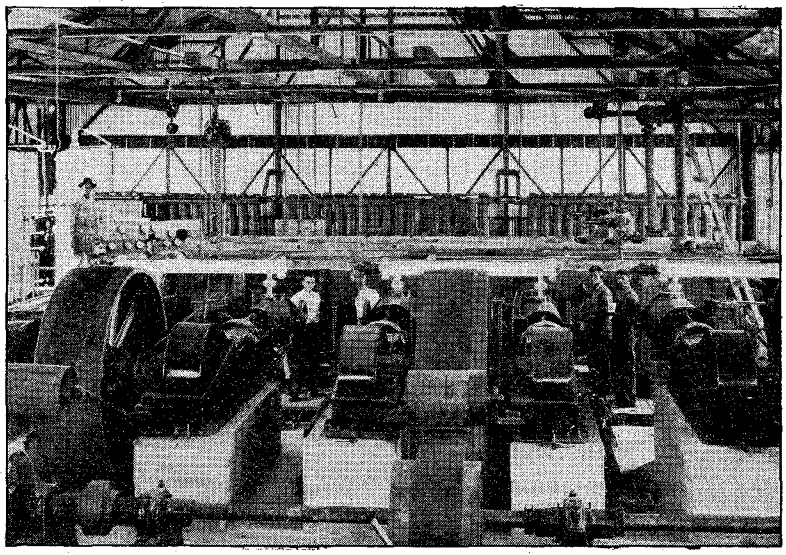
TEXAS IS THE ONLY STATE of the Union where helium is being produced, or perhaps we should rather say extracted, in appreciable quantities. The future of this gas as an uninflammable substitute for hydrogen in air-ships is now well understood, and also the necessity for conserving the natural gases that contain it and speeding up its extraction, as was shown in recent articles quoted in these columns. An account of the works now in operation in Petrolia, Texas, under government auspices, is contributed by W. G. Byrne to the Fort Worth *Star-Telegram*. Under the circumstances Mr. Byrne is doubtless justified in bestowing on his State the addition to her already long list of titles and honors which we display at the head of this article. Mr. Byrne remarks at the outset that watching the machinery which produces helium is not nearly so interesting as riding in the basket of an observation-balloon or a dirigible. But if men who ride in the basket know that the big envelop is filled with helium instead of hydrogen they probably not only will have a kindly feeling in their hearts for those responsible for helium, but for the lowliest employee who swabs the floor in the plant. He goes on:



THE "BIG FOUR" OF HELIUM PRODUCTION.

From the reader's left: E. A. W. Jefferies and Fred E. Norton, inventors of the Jefferies-Norton process of extracting helium from natural gas; Dr. R. B. Moore, chief lieutenant and representative of Dr. Van H. Manning (at the right), Director of the Bureau of Mines. The plant is in the background.

> "Texas is the home of helium. The Government has already planned to spend $6,000,000 in producing it.
>
> "There were two production-plants in Fort Worth, located on the North Side, during the last year and a half. They were guarded by soldiers and no outsider ever viewed the making of helium. The gas obtained there was loaded in cylinders and a great quantity was ready on the docks in New Orleans for shipment to France when the armistice was signed. Had helium reached the A. E. F. a most wonderful chapter would have been written into the war.
>
> "The eyes of the scientific world are turned now on two points in Texas. One is Fort Worth; the other is Petrolia. The two production-plants here have been dismantled. A new plant is being built, and inside of a few months at the most helium will be produced in quantities. The plant is being built by the Linde Company, which, with the Air Reduction Company, operated the two earlier plants. The Linde process is still maintained a secret. It will be operated by and for the United States Navy under the direct supervision of Commander H. N. Jenson, U. S. N.
>
> "The Petrolia plant is in the last experimental stages. The Jefferies-Norton process is used. It is the result of the combined efforts of E. A. W. Jefferies, an Englishman who came to this country thirty-seven years ago, and Fred E. Norton, graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, former engineer of the General Electric Company. Norton and Jefferies combined interests a year ago and the result of their patented process has been turned over to the Government.
>
> "The strict military guard has been removed from the Petrolia plant; the plant remains practically isolated from public view, however. Frank A. Vestal, who served in the Army, is in charge. The twenty-three acres leased by the Government for experimental plants are enclosed by a wire fence. The plant is three miles from the town of Petrolia.
>
> "At the entrance is a sentry-box. Next comes the administration building. There are three cottages for families of men in the plant. A long barracks divided into small rooms serves the bachelors. They have as comfortable quarters as possible. A reading-room and talking-machine make the 'living-room' in the center of the building 'homy.' The mess-hall is built army style. Three big meals are served daily to the half hundred men employed in various capacities within the twenty-three-acre

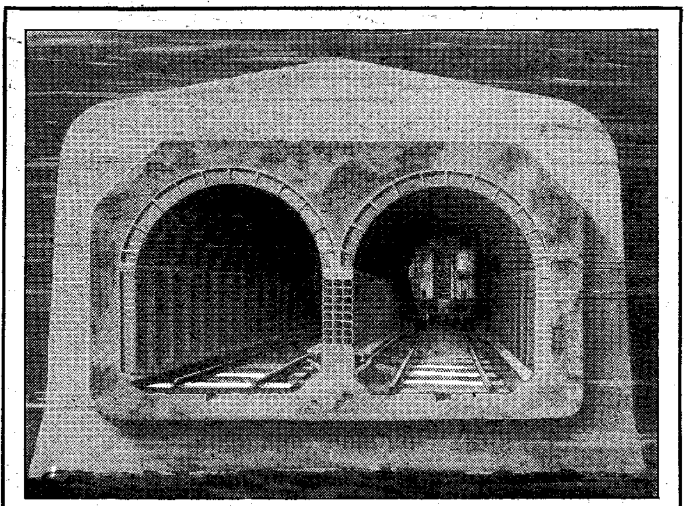


GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXPANDER ENGINES,

Which cool and liquefy the gas in the heat-exchangers. The cylinders in the rear contain helium ready to ship.

enclosure. The laboratory is a long, one-story building with the latest apparatus for chemical research work. And there is a vault at one end in which Shepherd keeps ten gallons of alcohol.

"It is impossible to get pure alcohol except from Washington, so that Shepherd, who believes his ten gallons to be the largest individual stock in Texas, doesn't leave it lying around. Once he ran out of alcohol and tried to buy it at drug-stores. They would not sell without putting formaldehyde in it, which would have ruined it for purposes of the chemist.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly."

THE "BRIDGE UNDER WATER."

"The main building stands just beyond the laboratory. The Lone Star Gas Company pumps from a few feet to the plant. The same company pumps the gas to the Fort Worth plant, 125 miles away."

Extracting helium from the raw gas is thus explained in another column of the paper:

"Natural raw gas is composed of nitrogen, methane, and helium. By freezing raw gas at a temperature of 318 degrees below zero a liquid is formed. Helium won't freeze at that temperature. It remains a gas and can be drawn off. There are three steps in freezing the gas. It is pumped first into interchangers under 300 pounds pressure, then through refrigerating engines, and finally into the still. The freezing is not instantaneous. The gas is cooled by successive steps until a portion of it is liquefied at the coldest end.

"Next it goes into the still, which is divided into two distinct parts—first, a condensing column; secondly, to a fractionating or distilling column. In the condensing column all of the gas except the helium is liquefied. In the second column, the gas is distilled and the helium pumped off. If one per cent. helium is obtained, the producers are greatly satisfied!

"The cost of obtaining this small percentage of helium would be tremendous if it was not for the fact that after the helium is taken off, the gas is pumped back through the interchangers in liquid form, and, as it heats, takes the form of gas again. Then it is pumped back into the gas company's plant, the same thing it was before the process, except that the helium is gone. About fifty per cent. may be returned under the initial pressure, thus saving the cost of recompression."

The cooling process, Mr. Byrne goes on to say, involves the same general principle as refrigeration by expanding ammonia in a gas-plant. Did you ever look through an ice-plant, he asks, and observe the frosted pipes? The helium plant is just the same, except that the expanding engines are enormous beside those of any ice-plant and the refrigeration produced is terrific in comparison with that of the ice-plant. He writes:

"The gas goes in at every-day, ordinary temperature—say, about 98 degrees Fahrenheit. But in the still it is as low as —318. By the way, all temperatures referred to here are Fahrenheit measurement, not Centigrade.

"When the gas reaches that frigid temperature, it doesn't look anything like natural gas as we know it and burn it in our stoves. It becomes a liquid which pours and looks exactly like water. Shepherd put a glass under a faucet and drew a little bit. Then he dashed the liquid to the floor. Now, the floor was much cooler than the ordinary tiled floor in a public building. But when the liquid struck it sputtered and evaporated just like a drop of ordinary water thrown against a red-hot stove. . . . . .

"When the plant is running twenty-four hours in the day, as it has been, the laboratory is being operated the same time. The laboratory is equipped with a number of sets of unusual apparatus for analyzing all types of gas produced throughout the plant. Helium itself is determined in an apparatus which in a sense is a miniature reproduction of the producing plant.

"The chemist takes a sample—say, about two quarts of the natural gas being pumped in. He surrounds this plug-hat-size measure with liquid air—liquid air so cold that it succeeds in liquefying all of the constituents of the gas except helium, which can be pumped off. Then by measuring the amount of helium, the percentage to be produced is determined.

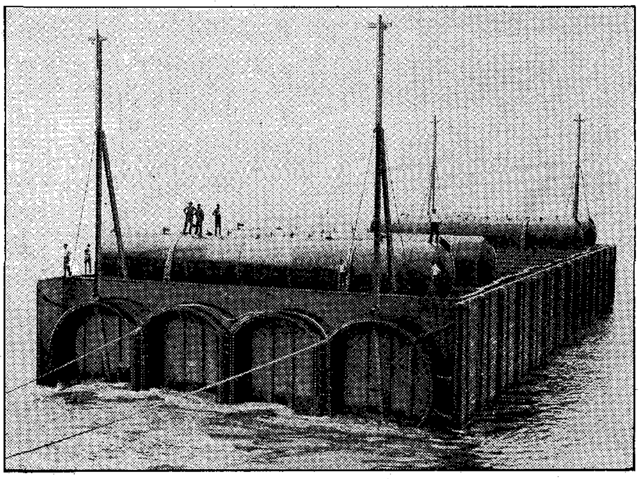
"The purity of the helium obtained in the Texas fields is about 99.99 per cent.—almost absolutely pure. It may be recognized by a beautiful golden line contained in the spectrum which is produced when an electric spark is shot through the gas. It was this characteristic yellow line which led to the discovery on earth thirty years after helium was known to exist in the sun. So closely did the line resemble that of sodium that it was not recognized by some experimenters as helium until it came into the hands of Sir William Ramsay, with whom Dr. R. B. Moore, of the Bureau of Mines, was connected during a period of gas-research work.

"Ramsay wrote to Moore February 28, 1915: 'I have investigated blowers—that is, coal-damp rush of gas—for helium for our Government. There does not appear to be anything in the English blowers, but I am getting samples from Canada and the United States. The idea is to use helium for air-ships!'

"As the United States was not in war and strict neutrality was being maintained, Moore passed over the idea. He remembered that Dr. H. P. Cady, of the University of Kansas, had found more than one per cent. of helium in some natural gas in Kansas. He realized what it would mean to the United States if such helium could be made available for balloons and dirigibles. He pointed out this possibility to Dr. C. L. Parsons in April, 1917, when the United States went to war. Parsons was then chief chemist of the Bureau of Mines. . . . An allotment of $28,000 for experimental work was authorized July 20, 1917. Later the Army and Navy Air-ship Board increased the amount to $100,000. Two plants were completed at Fort Worth in March and May, 1918.

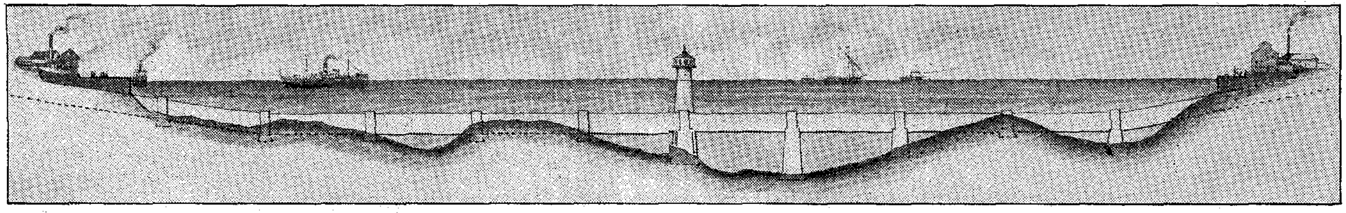
"Appropriations for experimental work and production have now gone into the millions. The first money spent was $1,090,000 on the plants, and the helium extracted is valued at between $250,000,000 and $400,000,000, at prewar prices.

"The Petrolia plant has a helium recorder, the only instrument of its kind in existence. It was developed by the Bureau of Standards especially for the plant. It automatically records every minute during the plant's operation, the analysis of both the raw and refined gas. It works on the principle of heat conductivity of gases. It will do the work of three trained chemists, at the same time giving a continuous service where the chemists could do only a certain number each hour."



PROOF OF ITS PRACTICABILITY.

A picture of the process carried out in building the portion of the New York subway that goes underneath the Harlem River. In this case the sections were built of steel instead of concrete; but they were sunk, as Mr. Fitzpatrick advocates, in a carefully prepared trench. This was in the year 1913.



HOW THE BRIDGE UNDER WATER WOULD BE CONSTRUCTED.

A tunnel built in sections ashore, floated to the proper place, and sunk in position on the piers.

BRIDGES UNDER WATER

THE METHOD of building a subaqueous tunnel by constructing a steel or concrete tube in open air and then sinking it into place is not unfamiliar. It works beautifully for narrow crossings where the water is not too deep. Mr. F. W. Fitzpatrick, who writes on the subject in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York), insists that the plan is applicable also to long and deep tunnels, and he has submitted to the Channel Tunnel Commission a scheme for building that great project in the same way. This device is termed by Mr. Fitzpatrick a "subaqueous bridge." He says that it is really neither a tunnel nor a bridge, and yet it is a union of the two in a single structure—paradoxical as that may seem. Mr. Fitzpatrick tells us of several examples of river-crossings in this country, one in France, one in England, and one in Russia, and he says that plans have been drawn up for many such. The scheme is no longer in the experimental stage. He goes on:

"Where there is very deep water, such as an ocean inlet, to cross, a body 250 or more feet deep, of course the difficulties multiply. Long, spindle-legged concrete or stone anchors or 'supporting piers' have to be built unless the tube is to rest upon the bottom. In the latter case the approach grades are bored under the bottom, and in the former case the construction of such piers a hundred feet or so high and all under water is an undertaking of considerable magnitude. But in shallow water this subaqueous bridge is ideal.

"One of the first projects of this kind seriously considered was the narrow crossing of the canal at Duluth.

"The canal at this point cuts a long strip of sandy shoal that would have been an admirable and much-needed freight terminal. But the authorities were frightened by its novelty.

"There is a crossing there now, an aerial bridge that took every bit of ingenuity I possest to get approved by the War Department, and that affords only a crossing for vehicles and pedestrians.

"The scheme is ideal for the crossing from San Francisco to Oakland, where in the seven miles of water there is no greater depth than seventy-five feet."

The writer's plans as he states them are for a concrete tube, made in sections ashore, as we build concrete ships. Sections about three hundred feet long are easily handled. They are square, large enough for a double track, provision being made for drain and ventilating pipes, electric wires, etc. Each section has a temporary bulkhead at the ends and is launched as a ship. It is then towed to the point where it is to be sunk in a trench previously dredged or on piers built in place. To sink the section, the bulkheads are knocked out. The water fills the tube, and it sinks, directed by divers, into its proper place. The ends are fastened to the other sections. When all the parts are in place the water is pumped out, the connections perfected, tracks laid, lights, ventilation, and drainage installed. Then,

"Your 'subaqueous bridge' is complete and ready for operation—the cheapest and best water-crossing ever devised, one not subject to winds and storms like a bridge, nor disturbed by currents or tides, nor painfully bored underground. If the traffic becomes too great for two tracks, another double-track tube is laid alongside the first, and another and another later on, as needed. Thus the 'subaqueous bridge' can develop without in any way disturbing the first tube or its traffic.

"The joints in these tubes are so devised that when the two sections are butted together the easing into exact location is automatic. Tighten one line of bolts and the juncture is as solid and water-tight as any part of the structure.

"At the ends of the tunnel or subaqueous bridge the approaches lead through open cuts or troughs exactly as one would expect for the regular bored tunnel under a waterway bottom.

"Some twenty years ago definite plans and estimates were made for four crossings, railway, street-car, and street-traffic, near the Cortlandt Street ferry-line into New York. The crossing would have required nine anchorages, and was estimated to cost $3,000,000.

"Careful plans are being made at present for the Dover-Calais Channel crossing. What will be the cost? It is too early to state definitely, but we have gone far enough to be sure that the cost would not be in excess of 40 per cent. of what a regular bored tunnel under the Channel would be.

"The tube idea was at first opposed by engineers. Now it is regarded as fundamentally correct. It was thus that the New York subway was built under the Harlem River.

"At a conference of railroad men before whom I was advocating this tube-crossing for a certain river here, the chief engineer of one of our greatest systems was loud in his opposition. Finally, as a clincher, he suggested that the piers necessary to support the tube would have to be wonderfully strong, and that the load in the tube would be so great as to produce a sag in the middle of each section. It was only after much bantering on the part of his colleagues, and the illustration of trying to keep a closed glass tube down in a glass of water, that it dawned upon his expert mind that the piers were not for support, but for anchorage. The really troublesome problem would be to keep the tube down in place and prevent it from floating up off its anchor-piers."

AN ELECTRIC OIL-FINDER—Crude petroleum may now be located by means of an electrical device, no matter how far beneath the earth's surface the product may be. This has been demonstrated during the last few weeks, we learn from a dispatch from Corsicana, Tex., to *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), in the shallow field near that place, and Eugene Elkins, the inventor of the instrument, has gone to the outlying district around Burkburnett to make further practical tests of the remarkable invention. Says the paper just named:

"The oil industry may be revolutionized if oil-pools can be located by means of the instrument. The principle upon which it works is described by Mr. Elkins as follows: The system consists of forming an electrical circuit through the earth by dropping an insulated wire to the bottom of a dry water-hole, valley, or indentation, placing a series of batteries on top of the earth, to the positive pole of which is attached a land wire. This land wire is then taken out over the field in any direction and for any distance, and all of the intermediate territory is combed thoroughly with electric currents flowing from the anode or positive pole to the cathode or negative pole. The earth being simply a huge inverted magnet, the electric currents travel from one to the other of the charged poles by the path of least resistance, much as does the return current of the telegraph system through its ground wires to the point of origin. That system also proves that the principle of earth conductivity of electricity is absolutely correct. Oil and its constituent components being the only minerals in the earth through which electricity cannot pass, it therefore follows that an oil-pool in the path of the electric currents mentioned will offer a great resistance to the said currents, forcing them to go around the pool, and also resulting in an appreciable loss of current through electrolysis, both of these factors registering these resistances on an extremely delicate meter in the hands of the operator, on the surface of the earth."

WHY A DYE DYES

THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION is given by Bradford Webster in an article on "A Great American Organic Chemical Industry," printed as a leading article in *The American Dyestuff Reporter* (New York). A dye, Mr. Webster tells us, is a colored substance which can be absorbed by a fiber or tissue and held so firmly that washing will not remove it, or light fade it, too quickly. Most dyes are complex in structure, with many atoms in a molecule. This complexity and size of the molecule are undoubtedly essential conditions for the absorption by the fiber and resistance to washing. He goes on:

"The great universal principle of the positive and the negative, the male and the female, applies in chemistry as in mechanics, electricity, and life. In chemistry it is the acid and the alkaline. Acid dyes are attracted to and color fibers or tissues of alkaline character, and alkaline or basic dyes are attracted to and color fibers or tissues of acid character. Opposites attract; likes repel.

"When fibers or tissues do not comply with this principle they are often made to do so by what are called mordants. Cotton is made acid by tannic acid and then firmly attracts and holds the brilliant basic dyestuffs like methylene blue, basic magenta or fuchsin, and methyl violet. Wool is made basic with chrome mordants so as to attract and firmly hold alizarine and other acid dyes.

"There are many natural vegetable dyestuffs and some animal ones. Logwood comes from the West Indies and the extract makes a lustrous deep black for wool. Indigo from China and British India is the original fast blue and the most famous vegetable dyestuff. The acid from the cochineal bug of Mexico is the most famous animal dyestuff and gives a brilliant scarlet. The vegetable dyes are mostly composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen only.

"The great modern dyestuff industry, however, has to do more largely with synthetic dyes, made by intricate chemical processes from derivatives of coal-tar like benzene, toluene, anilin, and phenol. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulfur are the principal elements which make up the finished dyes, carbon and hydrogen appearing in all and in the largest proportions.

"The great range in shade and character of the many thousands of anilin or coal-tar dyes is due entirely to the proportions and mode of association in the molecule of the atoms of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and one or more other elements. The highest constructive genius in the science of chemistry and some of the most brilliant reasoning in all science have been shown by the men who have worked out and proved what we know of the complex and varied arrangements of the atoms of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and other elements in the molecules of organic chemicals like dystuffs or dyes.

"A most interesting general aspect of this question of the arrangement of the atoms in the molecule is the effect on brilliancy and fastness. The brilliant basic colors have a very loose molecular structure, broken down in the course of time by the action of light with comparative ease. But in the very fast colors the groups of atoms are very closely interwoven or interrelated, so that there is tremendous power to resist any disintegrating action of light or other radiant energy. In anthracene, from which the fastest known colors are derived, three groups of carbon and hydrogen atoms are so closely interrelated that this might well be called the Siamese triplet of organic chemistry. Color is a result of the fact that some of the rays of the sun are reflected by certain organic chemicals, while others are absorbed. A blue color is produced when the blue rays are reflected and all others are absorbed. The very fast colors are dull. Probably this is due to the fact that the closely interwoven relation of groups of atoms in the molecules of fast colors blurs the sharp, clear reflection of the looser structures. This is one of the conditions we should understand better if we knew more about the movement of the atoms in the molecule.

"In several cases it is known just how changes in the proportions of the atoms and the assembling of groups in the molecule change shades. For example, the addition of a group of four atoms, one carbon and three hydrogen, in the structure of the molecule, makes the color bluer.

"There is unlimited field for the American chemical engineer for ten years in perfecting manufacturing apparatus and processes for making known dyestuffs in quantity, reasonably perfect chemically, and with reasonable economy of manufacturing cost. And there is and will be for an indefinite period an unlimited field for the inventor and scientist to discover new chemical combinations that will produce more brilliant fast colors and a score of other general results desirable in the complex field of coloring silk, wool, cotton, paper, leather, feathers, fur, ink, and many other materials with which we are familiar."

WILL THE "FLU" RETURN?

"QUITE POSSIBLY." This seems to be the opinion of an editorial writer in *The Journal of Clinical Medicine* (New York). At any rate, the probability, he says, "must be viewed with serious apprehension." The wise physician will prepare for it. We know more about it than we did last year, altho that is not very much. However, we shall be fighting an old foe, with many of whose tricks we are now familiar, and this should give us a certain advantage in the contest. Our condition of nervous tension, as shown by strikes and race-riots, is rather unfortunate; for one needs to be calm, steady, and strong to resist the onslaught of such a foe as the influenza has now proved itself to be. "Keep calm and keep in touch with the doctor" appears to be a good motto for all and singular. Says *The Journal:*

"Last spring, after the influenza epidemic had gradually died out, the opinion was exprest by many physicians that a recurrence of the epidemic would take place this coming winter and, perhaps, during several winters to come. This is in accordance with observations made during the great epidemics, notably those of 1867 and of 1889 to 1895.

"Unfortunately, this last epidemic of a disease that, by common consent, has been designated influenza, bore the characteristics of influenza only clinically. Etiologically, it was found that the bacteriology, as also the pathology, of the disease varied materially in the same localities, and that they differed in different locations. In consequence, there is absolutely no agreement among laboratory-workers concerning the actual causative virus of the disease.

"To a certain extent this reflects unfavorably upon the etiologic or specific treatment, both curative and preventive, it being necessary to select several germs for the production of bacterins, as E. C. Rosenow has done. This investigator prepared a bacterin from the bacteria found in the expectorations of numbers of influenza patients. Fortunately, there is ample reason to accept the claim that it has been possible, by means of the influenza-pneumococcus-combined bacterin according to Rosenow, to protect persons definitely against the acquirement of influenza to which they individually have been exposed.

"According to various reports, the same vaccine, in smaller doses, has been found useful curatively in the actual disease.

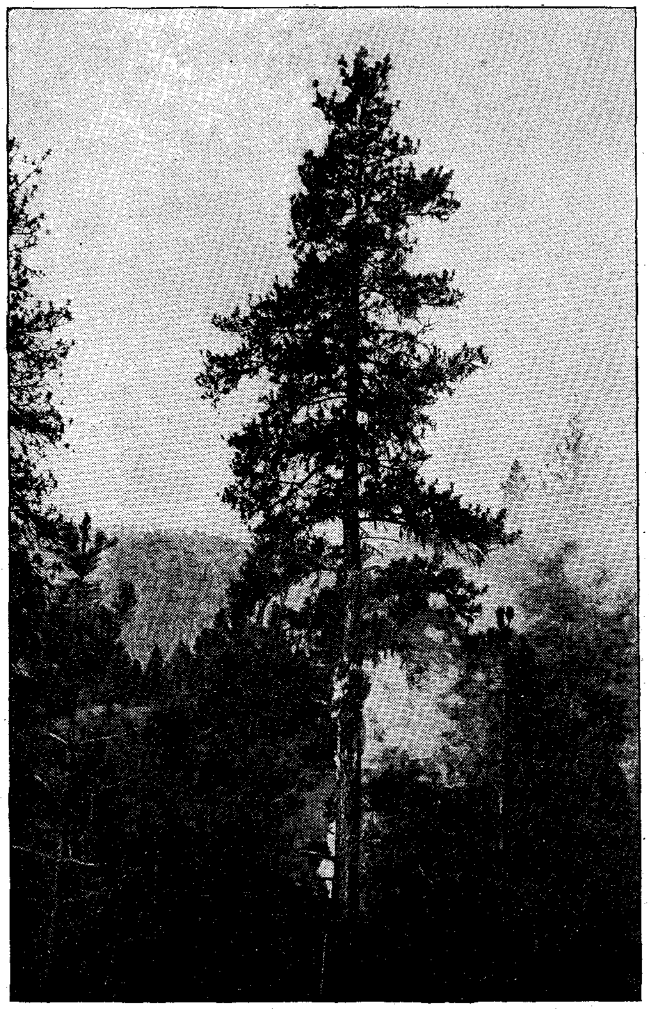
"Whatever may be the state of affairs, the probability that influenza will make its appearance again this coming winter must be viewed with serious apprehension, even tho some of the factors that undoubtedly contribute to its great virulence no longer are active. Notably, the general nervous unrest and upset caused by the war have been allayed since the signing of the armistice last November. On the other hand, the just as serious social unrest that is being manifested by the constant, unjustified strikes, by race-riots, and by the constantly increasing cost of living cooperate in bringing about a nerve-tension in the body politic that can not but reflect unfavorably upon the resistance of the individuals to disease.

"No matter how we look upon the problem of influenza, it is up to physicians to get ready for the probable approaching return visit of this destroyer of human life. The wise physician will go over his note-books and revise his views and observations gathered last winter. He will study the journals and try to outline a method of treatment, both preventive and curative, that will afford a guide of action, so that he may be ready if and when the enemy makes its next onslaught. At the same time, the doctor will lay in a stock of those remedies that he has found useful, whether these be medicinal or biologic, and will hold himself in readiness, also bespeaking the services of nurses, trained and practical, upon whom he can depend to follow his directions.

"Thus it will be possible for the individual physician to meet and counteract symptoms of illness in its very incipiency. After the lessons of last winter, the people may be trusted to call in a doctor as soon as the slightest suspicion of 'flu' is justified. That being the case, the chances will be more favorable for a prompt and energetic fight against this dread disease."

WHAT STARTS THE FOREST-FIRES

THE TREMENDOUS FOREST-FIRES that swept the Northwest during July and August last cost millions of dollars to fight and caused damage amounting to many millions more. What caused them? This interesting question is well answered in a letter to *American Forestry* (Washington), by R. H. Rutledge, acting district forester of District No. 1, which includes the national forest area of northern Idaho and Montana. The fires, he says, were due to a dry year, the third in succession. Lightning, railroads, campers, and brush-burning started most of the 909 discovered on this forest area in July. Almost one-fourth were due to unknown causes, and twenty-seven were incendiary. A terrific thunderstorm on July 31 resulted in fifty fires being started by lightning. Writes Forester Rutledge:



PINE FIRED BY LIGHTNING.

Live yellow pine-tree, 125 feet high and 30 inches in diameter, struck by lightning about 2:30 P.M. Bolt struck near the top and followed down the tree to a large limb, where flames are shown on side of tree. The bolt then entered the tree and split it. This picture was taken at seven o'clock the next morning. *The American Forestry Magazine* points out that out of a total of 909 fires 240 were started by lightning. During one night fifty fires were started during an electrical storm. The picture was taken by Supervisor Fenn, of the Selmay National Forest, which is in the district that has been fire-swept in Montana this summer. The forest-fire loss last year is estimated at $25,800,000.

"This is the third dry year in succession for District 1. The snowfall last winter was far below normal, and in many localities spring precipitation was insufficient, many places having been without rain for over three months. High winds have prevailed quite generally for some sixty days and the atmosphere has been charged with electricity to such an extent that dry electrical storms have been constantly occurring. As a result the forest floor is as dry as a powder-house, and because of excessive transpiration the leaves of coniferous trees have become so combustible as to be almost explosive when subject to ignition.

"While human agencies have been responsible for some of the fires this season, lightning has been by far the most prolific source of trouble. Dry electrical storms have started a great many fires in the most inaccessible parts of the forests where it has been impossible to get men and equipment on the ground quickly. In numerous cases it has required from three to six days for fire-fighters to reach a fire from the nearest railway point. And when it is remembered that equipment and supplies for the men must be transported on pack-horses over rough mountain trails and kept on the line at all times, the difficulties of the situation will be appreciated. Under these conditions it can be understood readily how lightning-set fires in these remote places become raging conflagrations before the fight against them can be begun.

"In spite of the difficulties handicapping the fire organization, District 1 has made a remarkable record for efficiency, even tho a very large acreage in the aggregate has been burned over and many bad fires are still burning.

"Commonly fires due to preventable causes are near lines of transportation and communication and can be discovered and suppressed before they assume serious proportions, but the reverse is true where lightning fires occur. Not infrequently in the most inaccessible mountainous regions ten, fifteen, or twenty fires are started within a few minutes by a single electrical disturbance. Sometimes these blazes are scattered over quite a large extent of territory, often they are close together, and before it is possible to start the fight against them they coalesce and form one big fire which, if the wind is blowing freshly, soon reaches the tops of the trees and develops into a crown fire that defies human efforts to combat it so long as the wind continues."

The great majority of the fires, Mr. Rutledge reports, have been put out or are now under control and no longer dangerous, altho still being watched. At the close of July 30 there were not more than twenty-five uncontrolled fires, mostly in the mountains of Idaho. On that date approximately 3,500 fire-fighters were on the line, not including rangers, guards, lookout men, smoke-chasers, and other regularly employed forest officers, numbering about 1,500 men. He goes on:

"Detailed reports on file from the several national forests of the district cover the situation only up to the close of July 30. During the night of July 31 over fifty fires were started by one severe electrical storm that ran along the westerly slopes of the Bitter Root Mountains in Idaho forests. These fires have been merely reported by wire, their extent or precise locations not yet having been determined by the field officers. They were scattered over a territory embracing roughly 4,000 square miles. Does this single night's experience convey an idea of what the Forest Service fire organization in District 1 is contending with?"

F. C. Wilfong and his crew met with a trying experience during the Selmay fire on Crooked Creek on July 24. They were trapt where three fires met, and their camp was burned. The party saved themselves by lying in the Selmay River for thirty-five minutes with wet blankets over their heads. Only one of their thirteen horses was lost, but the pack-saddles were burned from the backs of the others. Mr. Wilfong says of his experience:

"There was no way out of it; we were cornered and we plunged into the water, keeping our faces above the surface. We put wet blankets over our heads, for the heat was so intense that our flesh would have been burned if we had not taken that precaution. The roar of the flames was tremendous but we were comparatively safe.

"Once I raised the blanket a little to peek and see how the fire was going, and what do you think I saw? There was a big bear perched on a rock right at my feet and looking over at me as if he was ready to jump. I guess he thought I was a rock.

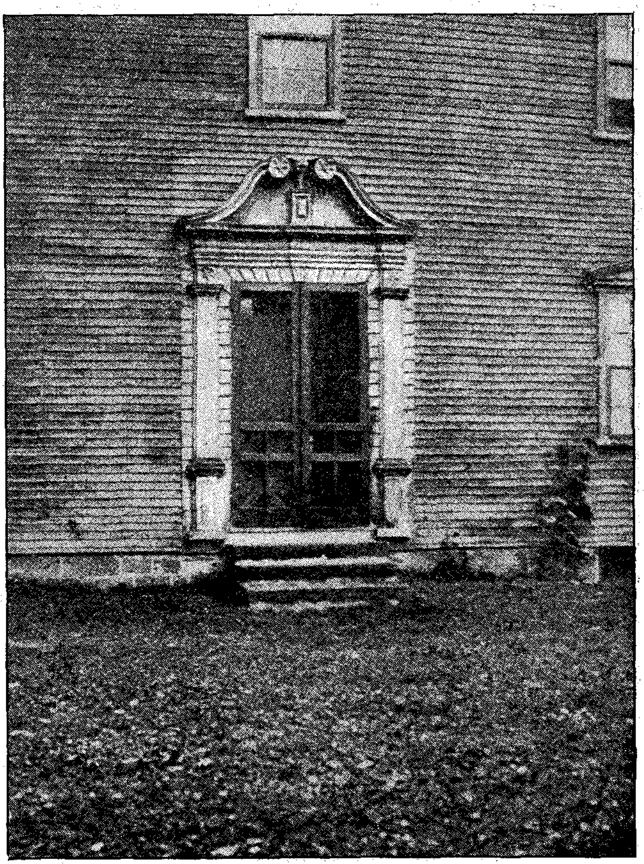
"We exchanged glances for a while, and I am willing to bet that he wasn't any more scared than I was, but as soon as he recovered from the surprize, he turned tail and away he went.

"It was the last I saw of him."

LETTERS - AND - ART

THE ART OF OLD DOORWAYS

COLLECTING DOORWAYS is called as "harmless" a sport as botanizing or assembling postage-stamps; only you have nothing but your memory to bring home. No dog-eared album lies around on the table, unless you photograph your specimens. That a whole book could be made out of doorways is proved by a recent one written by Albert G. Robinson and confined to a limited area—"Old New England Doorways." But the same designs, we are told, may be found all along the Atlantic coast from Maine to North Carolina, and this fact "argues some common origin" for them. Professional architects were unknown in America in the seventeenth century, "and few may be properly classed as professionals in the first half of the eighteenth." Washington and Jefferson; Kearsley and Thornton and Bulfinch, the physicians; Andrew Hamilton, a lawyer, and Simbert, a portrait-painter, were among the amateur designers who, before the Revolution, did the best work in architectural designing. The men whose work is now so much admired and copied were known by a more modest name than architect:



Illustrations from "Old New England." Copyrighted by Charles Scribner's Sons.

OLD WILLIAMS HOUSE, DEERFIELD, MASS.

One of the oldest dwellings in New England, where the doorway is probably contemporaneous with the building itself. In most cases the doorways were built much later and argued the increasing prosperity of the owner, or his envy of a neighbor's doorway.

> "Practically all of the houses of the seventeenth century, and most of the country houses of the greater part of the eighteenth century, were the design and workmanship of local carpenters. They were, generally, a persistence of the English type modified by local ingenuity to meet the conditions of the new country. The matter of the ornamented and ornamental doorways stands in somewhat different case. As already stated, the correspondence of designs in all of the States east of the Alleghanies, from Maine to South Carolina, argues a common origin. This is found in books on carpentry, published in England, notably, perhaps, those of which Batty Langley was the author. His books appeared at various times from 1726 to 1756. They were intended for the use of carpenters, and gave measured drawings of columns and pilasters, entablatures and architraves. From Langley and others selections were made by the local builders who might follow the drawing with exactness, or might modify or vary the design to suit their own taste and judgment. Most of these men were masters of their craft, and, moreover, were men of artistic sense. They knew the importance of proportions, and their work shows their close attention to that feature, vital in all good architecture. The leading architects of the present time can produce nothing in doorways superior to many of those produced by the master-artizans of the eighteenth century, and few give to the matter of proportions the careful attention that was given by the carpenter-builders of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries."

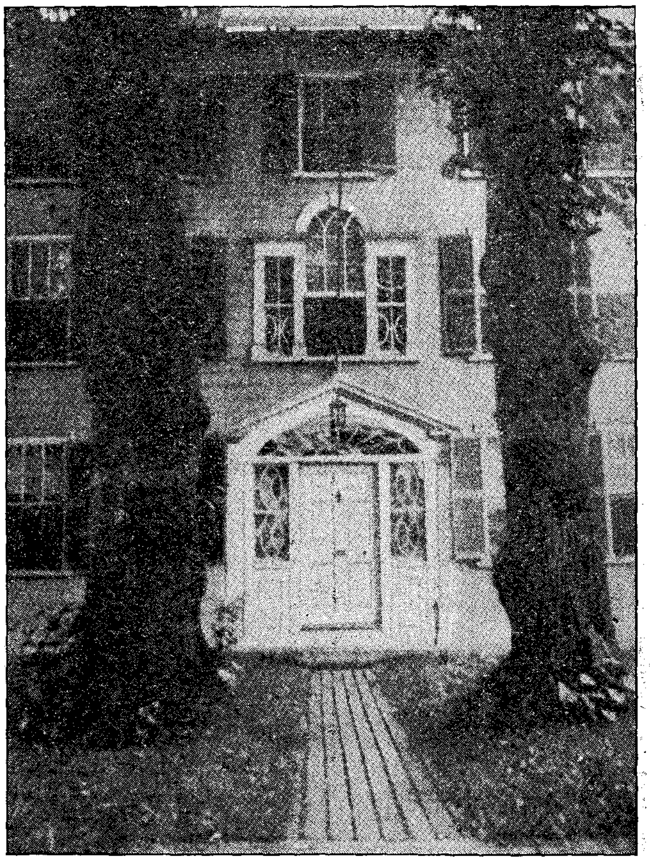
The purist will perhaps complain that the material is not exprest in the design; that wood imitation of the structural features of stone puts them on a low artistic plane. Our forefathers accepted expedients as the easiest and quickest road to results:

> "While stone of different kinds, and clay for brick-making, were found in endless abundance in New England, the timber-supply was no less ample. The settlers in that region had been accustomed to timber-framed houses in the land from which they came. Moreover, the wood of the country was more easily and readily worked than stone or brick. In many of the decorative doorways there is seen the result of a translation of the stone doorways of England and Europe into wood in this country. In the older lands, a stone column or pilaster supported a stone entablature or a pediment. Here the designs of those portals were repeated or imitated in wood. In many of the entablatures and arches of wooden doorways in New England there appears a design of a central block that corresponds to the keystone of the stone portal copied or imitated. So in the wooden columns and pilasters we have the Corinthian, the Ionic, and the Doric capitals. While some of the earlier work of this kind is somewhat overheavy in design and a little rough in workmanship, it is seldom, if ever, offensive or objectionable to even a keen artistic sense. While the work might have been open to criticism when it was new, time has touched it with a softening hand, and some of the oldest doorways are among the most charming."

Ornamental doorways were sometimes an afterthought and reveal the presence of a social law still strongly in force:

> "It is a fair inference that people built houses with ornamental doorways, or added such doorways to houses already built, because it was fashionable; because their neighbors had them. This is clearly indicated, in a number of areas, by the use of the same or similar designs on houses of different ages. In his 'Essay on Building,' Lord Bacon declared that 'Houses are built to live in, and not to look on.' This view appears to have been indorsed, generally, by the Americans of the seventeenth century. Their houses were of simple, rectangular lines. Their doorways were mere openings, arranged for convenience, and without embellishment. They were openings affording passage through outside or inside walls. This was not because all were poor, and could afford no decoration. Many were quite well-to-do. It was the custom of the place and time. Simplicity was the fashion in garb and in house. This prevailed for nearly a hundred years, altho there was a gradual lessening of its force, more particularly in the matter of apparel. But in the early years of the eighteenth century the Baconian idea was somewhat disputed. A certain attention was paid to the house from the standpoint of those who might 'look on' it. The decoration

of house-fronts by means of an ornamental doorway became steadily a common practise. The simple rectangle of the building itself persisted and the decorative doorway really served to enhance the charming simplicity of the structure. A little later this extended to a simple but effective decoration above the window-openings, and, still later, to somewhat elaborate and ornate cornices. An occasional oddity appeared, as in the case of the House of the Seven Gables, but for nearly two hundred years the New England fashion in houses was the simple type of rectangular building with doorway, window-opening, and cornice decoration, sometimes singly and sometimes in combination. The city 'mansions' of the later Georgian period differed from their predecessors only in size and elaborateness of portal and other decoration."



A DOORWAY AT NORTH WOBURN, MASS.

The doorway and the ornamental window above show a more ambitious effort at ornament than the majority of early New Englanders attempted. "The leading architects of the present time," it is declared, "can produce nothing in doorways superior to many of those produced by the master artizans of the eighteenth century."

THE PLAY AND THE AUDIENCE

THE ACTORS feel a glow of enthusiasm over winning their strike, and one of them, Mr. Walter Hampden, warns us of a future artistic crusade. The present theatrical system, he says in *The Outlook*, puts a constraint upon artistic aspiration, and he believes that "while this constraint was not made an issue during the recent strike, it played a very real part as a source of the unrest and the dissatisfaction behind the strike." "Commercial" is a word that is often used as descriptive of theatrical wares not to be allowed "artistic." Yet plays even frankly commercial, according to Mr. Eugene Walter, the playwright, do not evince the standard of efficiency of a newspaper. He imagines that plays might be improved "by the hand of a slashing, clear-sighted editor, a copy-reader who knows English, and a make-up man who understands style." While there is an implied compliment to the modern newspaper, the drift of Mr. Walter's words is to point the inadequacy of plays to the common standard called "commercial." But Mr. Walter is no "highbrow"; he doesn't try to find a play standard that Mr. Hampden might accept as "artistic," nor does he flatter the current newspaper into thinking it has much to offer as an example. "Newspapers aren't what they were when I was a cub in the Middle West," he tells Rebecca Drucker, who fixes up such opinions for New York *Tribune* readers, "nor what they were in the old days when I was on *The Sun* in Dana's time." It seems to be from such sources that Mr. Walter derives his ideals of play-efficiency:

"I think writing plays a highly overrated accomplishment. I have myself practised it with a fair degree of success, tho I am a man of almost no schooling, whose education has mostly been gained on roads and streets and in the public places in which men congregate. A natural ability for seeing human conduct in terms of action, a good ear for real talk, and half a dozen rules of thumb will make you a fair playwright.

"Under any circumstances I think the stage an overrated art. It has no vigor in its own right. It offers only a reflection of the impulses of life; it is a gesture after the event, so to speak. It can not break any new grounds of thought. It can only repeat what is obvious to everybody. Long after an idea has gained currency in science, in theology, in society—when it has become so familiar to the least cultivated that it is altogether harmless—then, and then only, is it safe to put it on the stage.

"The mildest shattering of idols makes a terrible clatter on the stage. Both the strength and the weakness of the theater lie in the fact that the sum of ideas it presents must not be greater than the sum of thinking of which the least sophisticated of the audience is capable. Your audience participate in your play as surely as your actors, and the failure of your audience to catch their cue is the one fatal blunder—from an artistic point of view as well as from that of the box office."

Here is a judgment that invites discussion of the modern audience. When Miss Drucker thought she could trip Mr. Walter with reference to his own "Easiest Way," he wouldn't admit the exception. She observed that this startling play was "no mild shattering of idols in the American theater," and he answers:

"Yes, on the stage. But for how long before that had the rational movement been going on in philosophy and realism in literature? When I wrote 'The Easiest Way' neither of these currents had reached the stage. But they had set in, and it was the merest accident that I was taken up in it. It was inevitable that very soon some one would see the theme and put it on the stage. Victorianism—the ghastly stifling of every human impulse—was cracking here and abroad. It was breaking down the scheme of affectations and artificialities on which our stage was built. In England, Shaw, Pinero, and Jones had been clearing away the débris. Since those early days of 'The Easiest Way' the pendulum has swung the other way. The inhibitions on sex are off with a vengeance. But then look at the violent reactions from all repressions with which the rest of the world is shaken.

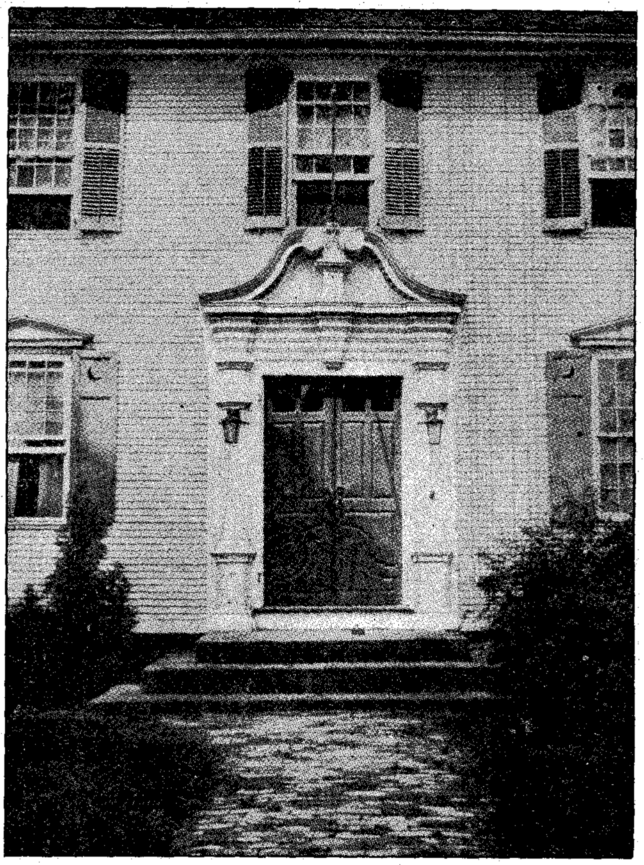
"There are so many people who accept the materialistic conceptions of history and of man's biological evolution, who are still sentimental about art, and who think it functions outside of the material conditions that surround it. The peace that is being made in Paris will dictate our art for the next hundreds of years, just as old Queen Victoria's hypocritical politics is responsible for the hideousness and sham of the Victorian parlor. The conditions under which men make and buy and eat their bread will make the theater. No group of men within the theater can reform it. It has no vigor to transform itself, for only the main current of civilization itself can shape it. It makes what the individual does in the theater quite insignificant. One writes for the audience one has, for the understanding they represent.

"That is why my present play, 'The Challenge,' is not what it started out to be. I have made it an impartial presentation of both sides, but it was first meant to be an indictment of war, with the young hero carrying through his radical theories to the end until he was martyred. And even then the heroine was to rise and carry on his work."

"But why did you not finish it that way?" asks the interlocutor. "How can you be sure that the audience would not have understood it? You did not think of that when you wrote 'The Easiest Way' or you would surely have tacked on a happy ending." But Mr. Walter only made a vague reply. "Oh, that was different."

AUSTRALIAN SHORT STORIES AND OTHERS

WE MAY HAVE TO LOOK to the West for the rising sun in literature, for Australia claims to be writing, or about to be writing, the short story of the future. This assertion is made by a writer in the Sydney *Bulletin*, who rushes to the defense of his fellow countrymen, stung thereto by the fact that "Dr. Slosson, literary editor of the New York *Independent*, doesn't think much of Australian short stories." "The Red Page," which is akin to our various opinionated "Columns," first disposes of the critic by saying, "You're another." Frankly it doesn't "think much of American short stories," and has some shrewd reasons for it, besides invoking Matthew Arnold on the general dictum that "a foreigner's judgments about the intrinsic merits of a nation's authors will generally, when at complete variance with the nation's own, be wrong." Apparently Australia likes one thing and America likes another, yet the writer of "The Red Page," Harry C. Douglas, manages to indict the American short story of not even living up to its profest ideals, while he admits that the Australian sins through holding too loose a standard. But this standard at least demands that short stories be short.



AN EAST WINDSOR HILL (CONN.) DOORWAY,

Which is manifestly an afterthought, for though good in itself, it is out of scale with the rest of the building, and proportion was well understood by Colonial builders.

"The brevity insisted on by, say, *The Bulletin* does not necessarily guarantee a good short story. It does not even guarantee a real short story at all. Conversely, the American length of from 8,000 to 12,000 words, which, I assume, is the type of story Australian taste finds rather wearisome, does not necessarily involve dulness. Too many young writers have taken Stevenson's ruling—that the whole art of short-story making is in knowing what to reject—as the be-all and end-all of the business. There is a good deal more in it than that. Stevenson's own 'Markheim' and 'The Merry Men' prove that he himself knew this to be so. Far too many so-called Australian short stories prove that their authors hold the popular lay idea that anything is a short story that does not run over 4,000 or 5,000 words. Many Australian writers try to compress into short-story form subjects entirely unsuited to that medium. The result too often is an episode, a storiette, a sketch, a précis of a novel or novelette—anything you will but a short story.

"Different as the Russian, English, French, Austro-German, and American short stories may be in form, structure, and genius, they all pass the acid test of the true short story; they produce a single, clear-cut impression or effect. Turgenef, Kipling, Maupassant, Schnitzler, O. Henry alike pass the test with honor. Of how many Australian short stories—always excepting Henry Lawson's best—can this be said? Poe, one of the great masters of the medium, asserted that the really artistic short story must produce 'a unified impression' on the reader. Brander Matthews thinks the ideal short story 'fulfils the three false unities of the French classic drama: it shows one action in one place in one day. A short story deals with a single character, a single event, a single situation.' That, of course, is an ideal all but unattainable: not one story idea in fifty can be comprest within these rigid limits. Still, every really good short story should reasonably approximate at least two of the three conditions laid down—'the three false unities.' And that for the simple reason that violation destroys the 'unified impression'—the single, clear-cut effect.

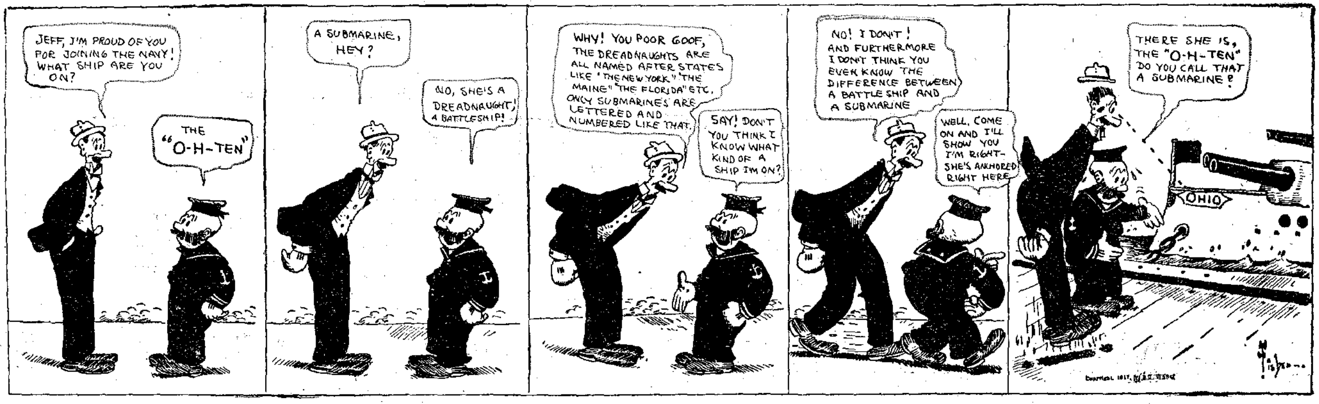
"British writers—I use the term in its widest application—suffer from the fact that there is no accepted standard of short-story excellence as there is in France, where writers like Maupassant and Daudet have brought the vehicle to the level of a high art. As Matthew Arnold put it: 'The French have a literary conscience.' And the British have not. If they had they would have instituted an Academy long ago. Most people will agree with Chesterton's statement in his 'Heretics'—that the most brilliant British short-story writer is Kipling at his best. The mass of Australian short stories would suffer by that comparison. Lawson is saved by sheer genius. But an overwhelming number of writers have not that safeguard: they need the aid and stimulus of some recognized standard, of some accepted technique."

Mr. Douglas sees signs that "an original, distinctive type of short story is being evolved in Australia," and fears that Dr. Slosson's harshness has arisen from his failure "to recognize this transitional stage for what it is." Going on:

"It has seemed to me that a certain common type of so-called short story in Australia is merely a stage between the somewhat vague British standard alluded to and an original Australian form not yet given its final structure. But whatever that final form and structure, it will have to conform to some extent with the generally accepted standard; otherwise it will not be able to claim serious attention as short-story matter at all.

"Commercial necessity produced the modern American short story. But commercial necessity also produced Maupassant's marvelous *contes*. Certain American editors demand 8,000- to 12,000-word stories because they must be long enough to break over into the advertising section, advertisers' contracts calling for fiction to run beside their advertisements. On the other hand, Maupassant wrote his masterpieces of condensation for a journal which quoted a rigid space limit. Eventually the American 8,000- to 12,000-word-story may receive the same impress of excellence as Maupassant stamped upon the *conte* of between 1,800 and 3,000 words. Meanwhile American writers are turning out short stories that do not run to 8,000 words. In fact, O. Henry's best, which did not run nearly that long, are generally accepted in America to-day as the real modern short-story standard. The same holds true in the case of Poe, considered by his countrymen as their best short-story writer of a past day. Neither O. Henry nor Poe can be accused of prolixity. So that America has an accepted ideal, tho the last five years has seen the development of a type of magazine—modeled on *The Saturday Evening Post* and *Collier's*—which calls for much longer stories than the masterpieces of O. Henry and Poe. Commercial necessity has caused violation of that ideal.

"When it comes to subject matter and treatment the American writer is under a handicap from which his brethren in Australia—and nearly every other country under the sun—are free. Certain subjects and treatment—and those of a kind to provide authors with excellent story material—are absolutely tabu, for business reasons. American editors give their readers exactly what they think those readers want; they will not risk offending them, shocking them, or offering them anything they regard as 'unpleasant.' This having to write to order, as it were, undoubtedly does to a great extent kill vigor, freshness, originality, and that noble fearlessness which is the hall-mark of all really great art. I regard this proscription of matter as a far worse handicap than the prescription of story length. Both are due


JEFF, I'M PROUD OF YOU FOR JOINING THE NAVY! WHAT SHIP ARE YOU ON?
THE "O-H-TEN"
A SUBMARINE, HEY?
NO, SHE'S A DREADNAUGHT, A BATTLESHIP!
WHY! YOU POOR GOOF, THE DREADNAUGHTS ARE ALL NAMED AFTER STATES LIKE "THE NEW YORK" "THE MAINE" "THE FLORIDA" ETC. ONLY SUBMARINES ARE LETTERED AND NUMBERED LIKE THAT.
SAY! DON'T YOU THINK I KNOW WHAT KIND OF A SHIP I'M ON?
NO! I DON'T! AND FURTHERMORE I DON'T THINK YOU EVEN KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A BATTLE SHIP AND A SUBMARINE
WELL, COME ON AND I'LL SHOW YOU I'M RIGHT— SHE'S ANCHORED RIGHT HERE
THERE SHE IS, THE "O-H-TEN" DO YOU CALL THAT A SUBMARINE?
OHIO

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A BRITISHER DOESN'T THINK THESE FUNNY.

Even "some of the jokes in the high-class funny weekly papers" pass him by.

to the great god—Commercial Necessity. And between them this proscription and this prescription have dethroned the Muse in the interests of Mammon."

GETTING ON WITH JOHN BULL

IN SPITE OF PILGRIMS' DAY or fraternizations on the Fourth of July, Americans and Britons are not very near relations. In fact, a prominent British writer thinks that the British strain here has run so thin that we might as well stop chaffing each other "because we imagine that in many respects we are alike." In most respects, we are different—"different outlooks on life, different standards, different manners." Therefore, he argues that, "instead of being critical about divergences, we should recognize it is not a case of better or worse, but of 'differents.'" The writer is Sir John Foster Fraser, who married an American wife, and who has been engaged for a year or two in speaking before American audiences and endeavoring to create a better understanding between England and America, and he reports that sometimes when he has stood up people have gone out, not because of what he has said, but just to "mark their resentment toward England." "If there is any ill-feeling lingering from Revolutionary days," he says, in the New York *Sun*, "it is not to be found in England." In fact—

> "You can not walk at any time through the busy thoroughfares of London without seeing the Stars and Stripes fluttering overhead. Some of us go to the Fourth of July dinners and cheer the speeches. We sometimes make feeble jokes about the violet not being the national flower of the United States; but the British people have a generous regard for all people from 'the other side of the pond.'
>
> "Now I know, to my heart's delight, that there are many Americans who have just as warm a feeling for the English people as the English have for them. But there is nothing like the same proportion of warmth. Outside New York it is the rarest thing to see the British national flag, and, more often than not, it is flying upside down."

There is a fault somewhere, and Sir John declares that while "happily conscious of the splendid Americans who do understand the English," he is "equally conscious—and I know America well—that the great majority do not." And being perfectly frank, he would find it surprizing if they did.

> "There are many millions of Americans who know nothing about the English because they do not come from British stock; those who do are constantly reminded their forefathers fought against the English for freedom. Besides Englishmen are fond of kings and lords and are snobs; we have no sense of humor, and we all drop our h's. We have funny little railroad coaches and we pronounce our words so strangely—indeed, I quite see that if I lived for long in the United States and got my knowledge of the modern Englishman as depicted on the stage, in the 'movies,' and described in some articles, my only reason for going home would be to kick my own people into more sense.
>
> "More than once when I have commented to good American friends about the regrettable antagonistic feeling against the English which runs through great masses of the American people, the same explanation has always been offered—the school-books. I haven't read these school-books, but cultured Americans have made almost an apology for the sort of historical instruction on the characteristics of the English people at the time the United States was struggling into existence. The suggestion has been made that these school-books were always prepared with an anti-British flavor, regrettable incidents exaggerated, creditable things completely ignored as deliberate propaganda to bias young and impressionable minds, knowing that once the idea was fixt the English were a brutal, hypocritical people, it would never be eradicated. . . . . . .
>
> "Yet, while an enthusiastic admirer of America, and naturally regretting there is not a wide-spread response of affection, it has often struck me that the reason is not difficult to find. Notwithstanding all the pleasant things that may have been said at Anglo-American banquets about the two countries being founded on similar foundations and being animated by the same ideals, the truth is we are a very dissimilar people, and, despite the fact that we more or less speak the same language and have the precious link of the same literature, the similarity will increase rather than diminish. For tho undoubtedly the great majority of those who have welded the United States into the democracy it is were of British strain—you have only to read a list of the names of Presidents—the vast mass of the American people of to-day never had any English relationship.
>
> "How can we expect people of German, Scandinavian, Latin, and Irish origin to have any concern with England? Indeed, most Americans with English names have forgotten the association of their ancestry with the old country, and in recital of their known pedigree can often give a crisscross of several nationalities. It is this mix up, with the original comers being men of courage and adventure, which is making the Americans the wonderful people they are and cutting them off from the racial traits of Europe, and particularly those of England. Climate and environment have had an increasing effect on the character of the people."

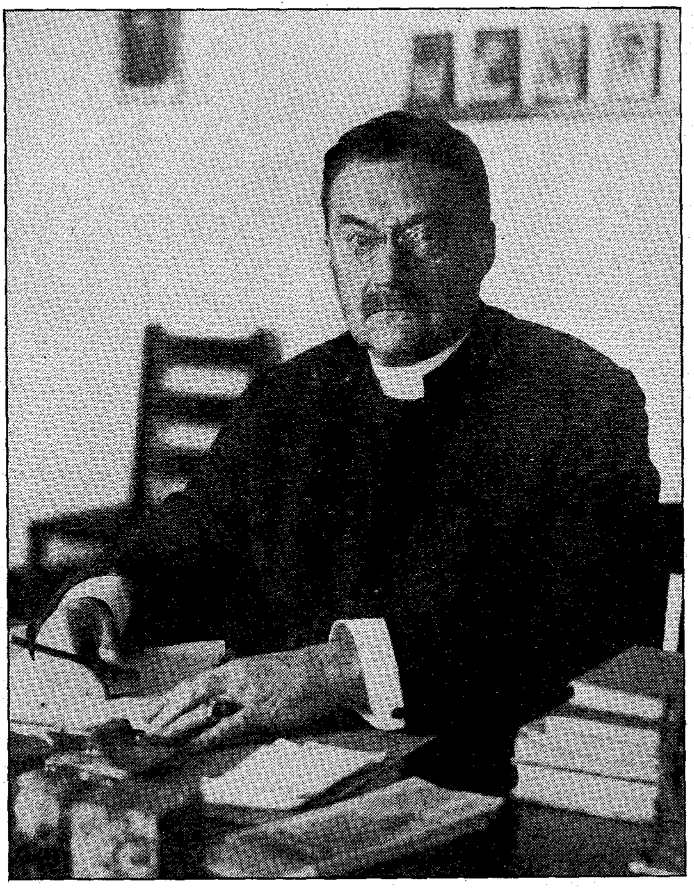
One of our "ingrained convictions," says Sir John, is that the British are devoid of a sense of humor—"that, indeed, it takes twenty minutes for an Englishman to see a joke—at least."

> "I believe it is perfectly true that we can not understand a great deal of American humor. I admit that every Sunday I endeavor to acquire humor by carefully studying the comic sections of the colossal newspapers. It may be a sign of my British insularity, but when I look at the pictures of 'Mutt and Jeff' and 'Bringing Up Father,' I can discern nothing but the crudest vulgarity. Some of the jokes in the high-class weekly funny papers pass me by. On the other hand, I know that things in the London *Punch* over which I chuckle are without point to many Americans. Yet in their sly way the English rather pride themselves on a delicate sense of humor.
>
> "The explanation is that the American and British people have different standards of humor. American humor is direct, bangs you, as it were, depends a good deal on whimsical exaggeration, whereas English humor is more frail in texture and the point is in the suggestion and not in the statement. This gives the reason why so few English comedians, successful in their country, 'make good' when they visit the United States."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

NEW YORK'S NEW BISHOP

SCHOLARLY, HUMAN, GRACIOUS, yet firm—so the New York *Tribune* describes Bishop Charles S. Burch, lately elected to the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York in succession to Bishop Greer. He has not yet been dubbed the "business bishop," but so he might be, from the qualities that pervade his work and the fact that two-thirds of his life since graduating from college have been occupied in secular affairs before taking up the work of the ministry in 1905. As a business man, the New York *Herald* tells us, "he was first connected with a large typesetting-machine corporation. Later he went into the editorial end of the profession, was editor of a Kansas City weekly newspaper, and afterward editor and manager of the Grand Rapids *Evening Press*. Here he served from 1897 to 1905. His career in the Church began that year with his rectorship at St. Andrew's, Staten Island, tho he had taken a theological course in the Chicago Seminary following his college graduation and had been ordained priest two years before beginning his term of active ministry. In 1910 he was elected the first bishop suffragan of New York and the first suffragan in the Church in America under the new law. *The Herald* thus describes this office:



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A GIFT OF THE PRESS TO THE CHURCH.

Bishop Burch, newly elected to the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, has spent most of his life in business and journalism.

> "Years ago in the Episcopal Church there were assistant bishops. The term was changed to coadjutor bishop, and upon the death of the bishop himself the coadjutor dropt the adjective as in the case of the death of Bishop Potter and the succession of Bishop Greer without further action. In England, to meet city conditions, a bishop suffragan is chosen. Division of the New York diocese meant cutting the city in two for administration purposes, a plan held to be unwise. So the English suffragan plan was adopted. Bishop Burch was the first to be chosen."

It is no small parish that the new bishop is responsible for, yet—

> "Bishop Burch knows the diocese from corner to corner. And since the death of Bishop Greer Bishop Burch has had the entire administration of the diocese also. The diocese comprizes the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond, and the counties of Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester. It covers 5,500 square miles, and Bishop Burch could go to any one of the parishes or institutions in the dark. Also he knows each rector by name and by characteristics."

Multiple as were his duties during the illness and since the death of Bishop Greer, he found time for much special work during the war:

> "There is only one reason why Bishop Burch did not go to France to preach to the troops, and that was because the health of Bishop Greer made it necessary for him to remain at home. Bishop Greer and Bishop Burch encouraged all their clergy who could possibly go as commissioned chaplains, Y. M. C. A. or Red-Cross workers to do so, and promised every possible assistance in carrying on the work of the depleted parish. The diocese of New York has a service flag at Synod Hall with forty-four blue stars and two gold stars on it.
>
> "Bishop Burch has never been too busy to go any distance and at any time to confirm a soldier or seaman. Young men not only from this city but from all over the United States have often decided at the last moment they wanted to make a public confession of the Christian faith before going upon the battle-field.
>
> "One of the churches where Bishop Burch has taken the service on several occasions has been the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue above Forty-fifth Street, the rector of which, the Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman, was with the American Expeditionary Force in France."

No convention in the Episcopal Church, says *The Churchman*, "has ever accomplished an important task with more celerity or a keener consciousness of knowing what it was about" than the one which elected the new bishop:

> "The rules of order for conventions in the diocese of New York sitting to elect a bishop prescribe a closed house. When the matter was presented by the chairman the delegates quickly revealed their sympathy with the new doctrine of 'open covenants openly arrived at' by voting to open the session not only to the visiting bishops and the press, but to any one who cared to attend.
>
> "The convention evidently didn't care to listen to oratory, for when the Rev. J. O. Davis, rector of St. Paul's Church, Ossining, offered a motion to the effect that nominations were to be made by name only, without debate, it was carried unanimously."

The names of the Rev. William T. Manning, Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Bishop Thomas, of Wyoming, the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery were put in nomination besides that of the successful nominee:

> "As the luncheon-hour had approached it was suggested that the voting for the candidates be done as the delegates went to

WHEN NEW YORK CITY RECEIVED THE VATICAN CHOIR.

From these kiddies, about whom Ellis Island had some doubts, from the fact that they were unaccompanied by parents, up to old men of seventy, the singers of the papal churches of Rome will show America what traditional church music is.

the basement of Synod House, where luncheon was to be served. Mr. George Zabriskie said that some confusion might be overcome if on returning to the hall in the afternoon the delegates, instead of sitting with the clergy and laity indiscriminately mixed up, would sit by orders. The suggestion didn't meet with the approval of the convention, and a wag somewhere in the hall shouted: 'Oh, let 'em sit together and get acquainted.'

"As has been said, Bishop Burch was elected on the third ballot. Dr. Stires and Dr. Manning showed a sportsmanlike spirit in both leaping to their feet to move that the election be made unanimous. Dr. Stires was recognized by the chair, and his motion was seconded by Dr. Manning, whereupon Dr. Nichols asked the two losing candidates to search for Bishop Burch and escort him to the hall. They returned with the bishop while the convention was singing the 'Gloria in Excelsis.'

"Bishop Burch was deeply affected. 'I am too deeply moved to make a speech,' he said. 'I can only say from the bottom of my heart, thank you. Here nine years ago you elected me suffragan to the late beloved Bishop Greer. You then honored me far beyond my deserts. You have to-day surpassed so far anything I deserve that I can not find words to express my gratitude. I thank you for the confidence you have shown, and I renew the pledge I made to you nine years ago. I trust that God will give me wisdom, grace, and strength to face the trials and responsibilities of this high position.'"

It is no easy task that confronts the new bishop, comments the New York *Sun*, sizing up the situation:

"The work of the Church in the period of rehabilitation and readjustment before us will be difficult. The unrest which assails all our mundane institutions will attack the ecclesiastical edifice. The chances of error will be many, the perils of progress numerous, but the opportunity for service will be so great that any man would gladly give his whole being to utilize it in the fullest extent. . . . . . .

"One thing is unthinkable. It is that the Protestant Episcopal Church or any other should stand still while the world changes, or withdraw from the public works of not specifically religious nature in which practically all sects have become so conspicuous. . . . . . .

"That the present situation offers broad opportunity for the Church is a commonplace. If some men are shaken in their faith, more men are shaken in their unfaith. In both classes countless thousands of doubters look with longing hearts and receptive minds for virile leadership in things of the spirit. They ask to be guided to faith. They grope for a hand which shall clasp theirs in the quest for that confidence in the future all human beings covet. The ministry of God which can answer their questions and satisfy their pleadings will achieve a triumph which will shine magnificent in the annals of human history."

THE MISSION OF THE VATICAN CHOIRS

LITURGICAL MUSIC from its very fountain-head is being poured out to American hearers by the two bands of choristers from the churches of Rome. The choirs of the Vatican and of St. John Lateran have lent us their singers, who never before have journeyed outside of Italy. In fact, if the New York *Sun* is well informed, "the present occasion is the first time such a body has sung outside the walls of the Vatican since the organization of the choir in the fourth century." Boy choirs have been familiar to us through our own frequent usage, but the novelty brought by these visitors is the male soprano, whose singing to ears unaccustomed to such tones is productive of a curious interest, if not pleasure. Time was when the operatic stage entrusted all its soprano rôles to these anomalous musicians, but nowhere outside of the Vatican choirs, perhaps, do any such singers carry on this tradition of a past day. Preceding the appearance of the large choir of seventy singers, destined for a series of concerts in the United States and Canada appeared a group of four, on a similar mission, called the "Sistine Chapel Soloists." The music rendered by both organizations draws from the vast stores of sacred song, and shows, says Mr. Grenville Vernon in the New York *Tribune*, that "modern Italy is not all a-worship at the mammon of opera." Mr. Vernon speaks as an advocate who wishes to redress the balance overweighted by the more popular music form.

"Within the church, at least, there are those who still cling to the aristocratic tradition, who keep alive the sacred flame bequeathed by Palestrina. Monsignor Raffaele Casimiro Casimiri is one of these, and his enthusiasm for the classic lines he has imparted to the men and boys who sing under him. . . . . . .

"Monsignor Casimiri is a sound musician and a conductor of impeccable taste and marked authority. No choir heard in recent years in this city has sung more beautifully or more sincerely than the one last night, and few concerts have been given in which the music sung was of such sustained elevated nature. The choir is in composition exquisitely balanced. The boy sopranos and altos are especially of a high degree of merit, and tho among the former there was at times a slight shrillness of *timbre*, on the whole the tone was firm and musical. Of the men the tenors were altogether admirable, but the bases were also excellent.

"As all the singing was unaccompanied, special praise is due to the correctness of intonation; there were moments when it sagged, but they were rare.

"Palestrina is not easy to sing, yet of the ten numbers on the original program six were of Italy's greatest musicians, and the choir's singing of the noted 'O quantus luctus hominum' was instinct with the best in the art of song. Superbly given, too, was the 'Responsorio' of Ludovico da Vittoria, 'Caligaverint oculi mei flatu meo.' The only modern work on the program was Casimiri's own 'Veni, Sancte Spiritus.'

"Throughout the choir showed a particular mastery in tonal nuance, and throughout its conductor displayed an exquisite sense for line and proportion. Too long has Italian music been under the spell of the opera, and all honor to the Church that it realizes the factitious nature of this appeal. Such concerts as are being given by the Vatican choirs are what are needed to combat the supremacy of the theater, and last night's large audience gave spontaneous evidence of its interest in the attempt."

Large audiences greeted the first appearances of both choirs in New York, thus giving an earnest of the attention they may be expected to receive from the country at large. A warning was sounded in *Musical America* (New York) against the inclusion of secular music in the programs and also a mistaken preconception of American appreciation. Says this writer:

"If they come here expecting to find an educated and understanding public, a public that can and will appreciate the best which they can give, and if they will give this public the best of sacred music they will find ample scope for their talents. If—as, unfortunately, so many singers have done in the past—they come here under the mistaken idea that 'anything is good enough for America,' or if they present programs of secular music, they will certainly not have the countenance of the Church nor should they be given the support of the concert-going public."

Music to-day, says Mr. George Fischer in the same journal, is returning to the age of polyphony; and he thinks it expedient that every music student be made acquainted with the Gregorian chant. The greatest impetus given good music in the Catholic Church, he asserts, has been the *Moto Proprio* of Pope Pius X, which restored the Gregorian chant and brought sacred music back to its proper function—that of liturgical prayer with musical setting." He writes:

"Going back to the times of the famous Council of Trent, we find the church dignitaries declaring against the use of all 'figural' or secular music. It was in this crisis that Palestrina arose, and because of the deeply religious style of his work polyphonic music was allowed to remain in the Church. Palestrina can rightfully be called the savior of choral work.

"The Gregorian chant is the official music of the Roman Church, and its history is divided into four periods: First, the period of its formation, from the Apostolic times, or at least from the cessation of persecution (A.D. 312) to St. Gregory the Great; secondly, the period when it was at its perfection, from St. Gregory to the sixteenth century (A.D. 600 to 1600); thirdly, the period of decadence, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries; fourthly, the period of revival, inaugurated in the middle of the nineteenth century, and still continuing.

"The chants as called for by the rubrics of the mass may be divided into two classes: (*a*) The Proper of the Day, *i.e.*, Introitus, Gradual, Tractus, and Sequence, in season. Offertory and Communio; (*b*) Ordinary of the Mass: Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Benedictus, and Agnus Dei. The oldest of these chants are the Sanctus and the Introitus; this latter, really an antiphon with psalm, was sung as a processional and can be traced back at all rates to the early part of the fifth century. Of more recent date is the Angus Dei.

"After the famous Council of Trent there followed centuries of ebb and flow—times when the musical tide was high and other periods when church music was largely clothed in operatic garments. Finally, when adaptations had brought such strange spectacles as the 'O Salutaris' being sung to an adaptation of Gounod's 'Faust' music, and the 'Tantum Ergo' to an adaptation of a Mozart sonata. Then it was that Pope Pius X. issued the *Moto Proprio*, which called for sweeping reforms in church music. This *Moto Proprio*, issued on November 22, 1903, restored the Gregorian chant, and made obligatory the adoption of the papal precepts on liturgical music. It is not generally known, I believe, that Pope Pius X. was himself a fine musician. He taught church music as a priest, and it is said that as a bishop he also continued this instruction in the seminary of his diocese. An important feature of this decree was the abolition of the Ratisbon edition, into which much secular music had crept, and the formal adoption of the Vatican edition for use throughout the world."

THE RELIGIOUS USE OF HUMOR

LAUGHTER IN SERMONS is a perilous expedient for enforcing truth, but so great a preacher as Phillips Brooks sometimes used it and came off successful. *The Churchman* (New York) recently devoted two editorials to the subject, and while it administered a caution as to the use of humor within the Church, it also pointed to a duty that the Church might observe in regulating the professional purveyors of humor outside it. "Let us, who love the Church and the nation," it says, "see that our periodicals of humor perform their task so that they will build up the best, and never by any means injure the tendencies which are good." The case is cited of a leader of American public opinion excluding a humorous magazine from his home because "it was perpetually making sport of marriage and condoning thereby all forms of divorce and remarriage." *The Churchman* suggests that the man might have taken another course:

"He knew the subtle influence of humor thus directed to break down the sanctions held sacred by his family for all remembered generations. As a man of wide influence it is a question whether he ought not to have gone further, and to have done his utmost either to reform or to abolish the magazine, had that been possible. Perhaps he did act. In any case the man who recognizes a precious element in professional humor, circulated broadcast through the country, should warn people, as far as he can, just what they are doing when they encourage even by silence the supposed respectability of such a sheet.

"Our readers may remember a picture printed several years ago showing the vestryman of a large church collecting the missionary offering of the congregation, while a poor woman stood by the door neglected. The collectors of the alms of the people were gross, hard-faced men, and the plates which they carried were overflowing with bills. The man, who knew little of the Church and who had no interest beyond his street, was probably pleased to laugh over what he believed the folly of foreign missions. Every one who knew better should have written to the editor of the magazine to say that the men who are enthusiastic about the welfare of people far away never yet looked as those vestrymen looked in the picture. And some rectors could have told him that from direct knowledge they knew that the people who gave most lavishly for the distant part of the Church did most for the forlorn and the suffering poor in the immediate neighborhood. There are, of course, great benefactors who give only to local needs, but they rarely criticize others' methods. It is a general rule that the critic of foreign missions gives little or nothing to anybody. The poor woman standing at the church door has her best chance, not with the man or woman who refused to give on a missionary Sunday, but with the person who on that Sunday gave most.

"The open attack upon the ambitions and aspirations of the Church, and of religion generally, can readily be met if the cause is just. But the raillery which humor may invent, if it is allowed to go on unrebuked, is as difficult to check as a runaway horse, which is far ahead of all who long to stop it.

"There are ridiculous aspects in life, in the Church and outside it, at which people ought to laugh till the faults are laughed out of existence. There are other aspects which are simply gay and amusing. Over them, too, the laughter may be kindled with profit. Humor may bind together the rational and normal people, making them more sane, keeping them from stupid narrowness, enlarging their loving kindness.

"The way *Punch* kept itself above spite during a cruel war in which provocation was intense shows to what heights humor can rise. Even the Kaiser's face was not twisted. Lessons were taught, people bearing enormous burdens were cheered, there was no leniency with the evil force which England sought to vanquish, but there was everywhere an amazing amount of Christianity. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, and other brave leaders of the Church bent on saving the souls of Englishmen from bitterness and hate, had no more capable and effective ally than a humorous paper which most people read only for amusement."

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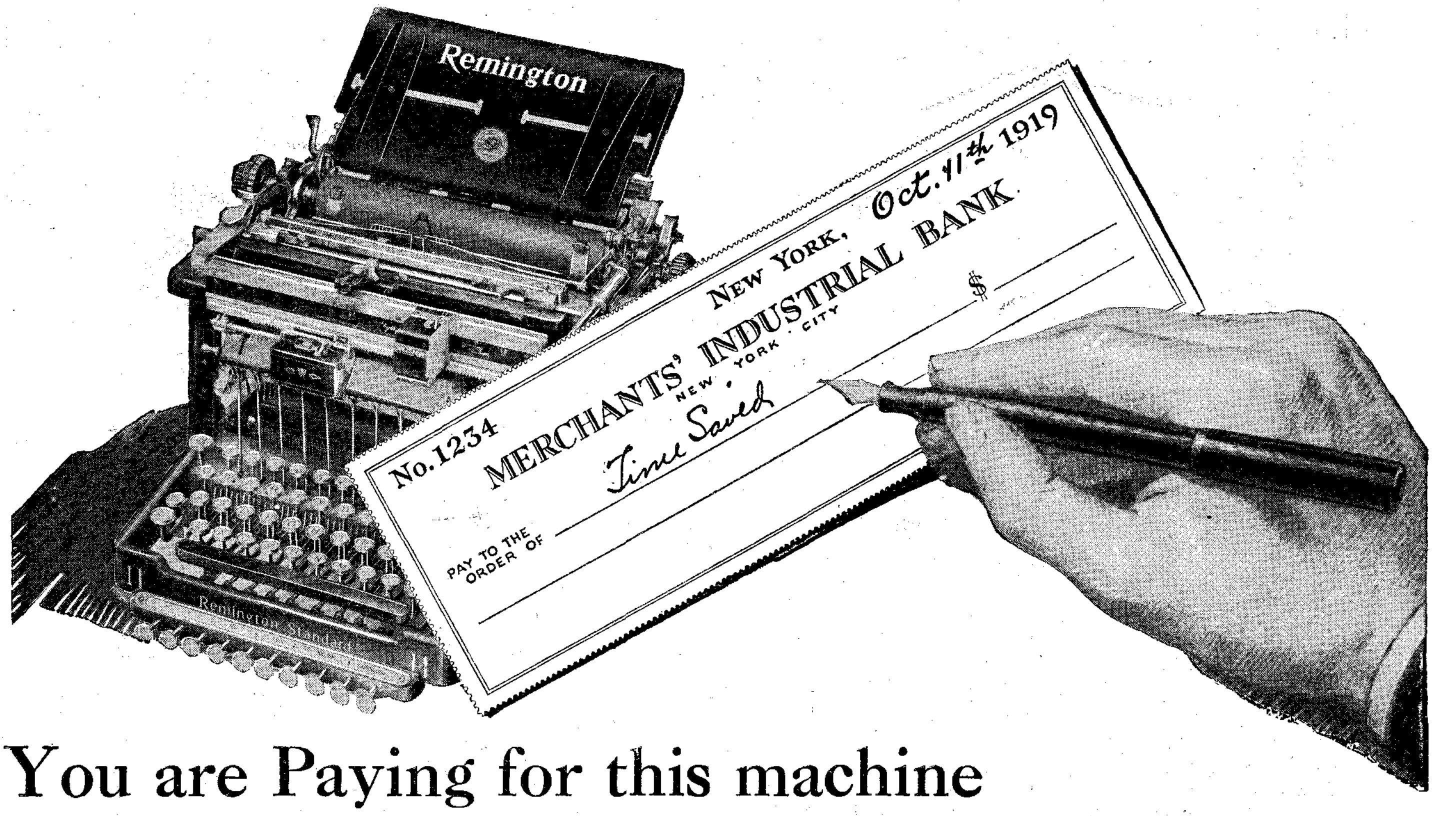

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PRECIOUS STONES IN THE UNITED STATES

The value of the diamonds in the United States at the present time is apparently more than $1,000,000,000. As early as 1900 a distinguished diamond expert of the United States said "it may be safely said that $500,000,000 worth of diamonds are owned in the United States," and a compilation made by the National City Bank of New York shows that the value of diamonds imported since 1900 is $506,000,000. This alone would bring the total value of the diamonds of the country above the billion-dollar line, but when it is remembered that $190,000,000 worth of the diamonds imported since 1900 came in the uncut state, and that their value was doubled by the cutting process which occurred within this country, it is apparent that the value of the stock in the country is considerably more than $1,000,000,000, to say nothing of the further fact that prices of diamonds have increased materially during the war.

About one-half of the world's diamonds are now apparently owned in the United States. An estimate made in 1900 by the authority above quoted put the value of the world's stock of diamonds at rather more than $1,000,000,000, and indicated that the United States then owned about one-third of the total known stock. With the rapid additions to our own stock through the importation of $550,000,000 worth since 1900 it seems probable that fully one-half of the world's stock of diamonds is now held in the United States.

The popularity of the pearl made itself apparent during the early part of the war, the importation of pearls into the United States jumping from $2,000,000 in 1912 to over $10,000,000 in the calendar year 1916, and about $9,000,000 in 1917, but dropping by reason of scarcity to less than $2,000,000 in 1918. The 1919 figures, however, show a slight increase in pearls.

GAIN IN UNITED STATES SHIPPING

(From *The Commerce Monthly*, issued by the National Bank of Commerce in New York.)

Our seagoing merchant marine lost ships with a capacity of 1,145,524 gross tons during the four years of the war. This was 42 per cent. of the tonnage we owned in August, 1914. Nevertheless our gains were so great that the net result was a gain of 125 per cent. in American tonnage. The details of the change are shown below:

	Gross Tons	
GAINS		
New construction	2,941,845	
Seized from enemy	562,005	
Purchased from aliens	833,854	
Transferred to the ocean from the Great Lakes	139,469	
Miscellaneous	39,219	
Total gains		4,516,392
LOSSES		
Enemy action	322,214	
Marine risk	405,400	
Sale to aliens	268,149	
Sale to Government, abandonment, etc.	149,761	
Total losses		1,145,524
Net gain during war		3,370,868
Seagoing merchant marine, August, 1914		2,706,317
Seagoing merchant marine, November, 1918		6,077,185

RETAIL MARKET QUOTATIONS IN MEXICO CITY

(*The Mexican Review*, July, 1919.)

Some recent retail prices for food-products in Mexico City, according to the market reports of the newspapers, are as follows, per pound:

Starch			$0.11
Rice	$0.06⅔	to	0.15
Granulated sugar	0.09¼	"	0.10⅓
Cube sugar	0.12½	"	0.13¾
Brown sugar			0.7¾
Coffee	0.21¾	to	0.28¾
Chile pepper	0.28¾	"	0.48⅓
Beans	0.05¾	"	0.07½
Chick-peas			0.10½
Peas	0.03¼	to	0.04¼
Flour	0.06	"	0.06½
Corn	0.01½	"	0.01¾
Lard	0.38	"	0.38½
Potatoes	0.08	"	0.08¾
Salt			0.018
Wheat			0.04⅓

Sales of Australian Wheat

The Canadian *Weekly Bulletin* for July 14, 1919, stated that the Australian Wheat Board has sold 795,573 bushels of wheat to neutral countries at an average price, f.o.b., of $1.51 per bushel.

JAVA'S POSITION IN THE SUGAR TRADE

In view of the reported reduced world's supply of beet-sugar, the following statistics in regard to the exports of cane sugar from Java will be of interest, as Java produces about one-seventh of the world's supply of cane sugar. The table was compiled from data given in *The Dutch East Indian Archipelago Fortnightly Commercial Review:*

EXPORTS OF SUGAR (FIRST RUNNINGS) BY JAVA, 1917–1919
(In Tons of 2,204.6 pounds)

Destination	Entire Year		January and February	
	1918	1917	1919	1918
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Great Britain	75,061	302,225	111,969	42,166
Other European countries	44,854	44,476	22,563	10,680
United States	7,724	......	7,452	......
Canada	20,784	......	......	......
France	......	......	......	......
Egypt and Port Said for orders	49,089	21,650	2,848	8,341
British India	375,347	321,041	52,297	91,689
Straits Settlements	196,578	199,076	18,912	7,521
Siam	769	25,409	......	62
Hongkong	292,526	142,005	41,856	28,044
China	15,446	1,723	15,569	256
Japan	354,390	73,243	93,290	7,435
Australia	6,103	21,141	22,583	......
All others	62,767	12,669	15,237	47
Total	1,501,438	1,164,658	404,576	196,241

With regard to the supply it should be borne in mind also that, according to the American Minister at Havana, a bill has been introduced into the Cuban Congress for the control of the Cuban sugar supply with a view to maintaining or increasing the price of the largest crop on record, 4,000,000 tons.

COINAGE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR FISCAL YEAR

Coinage at the United States mints during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, was as follows:

	Pieces	*Value*
Half dollars (Illinois centennial)	100,068	$50,029
Half dollars	14,104,600	7,052,300
Quarter dollars	18,801,000	4,700,250
Dimes	28,795,000	2,879,500
Total silver	61,800,658	$14,682,079
Five-cent nickels	29,157,500	$1,457,875
One-cent bronze	347,066,300	3,470,663
Total minor	376,223,800	$4,928,538
Total domestic coinage	438,024,458	$19,610,617

Coinage for other than United States:

	Pieces
Peru (gold)	29,195
Peru (nickel)	13,750,000
Argentina (nickel)	47,595,000
Nicaragua (nickel)	100,000
Nicaragua (bronze)	750,000
Peru (bronze)	7,000,000
Siam (bronze)	13,175,000
Philippines (silver)	11,115,000
Philippines (nickel)	2,000,000
Philippines (bronze)	7,600,000

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES

(From a report by the United States Geological Survey.)

The preliminary government report on the mineral resources of the United States in 1918 shows that the approximate value of the mineral production was $5,526,162,000, or $500,000,000 in excess of the figures for 1917. The production was greater by $2,000,000,000 than that of 1916, and was more than double that of any previous year. The increase over 1917 is held attributable to increase in prices rather than to the production of a greater quantity of mineral products.

ITALY FIXES WHEAT PRICES FOR 1920

Italy has set the following maximum prices for the 1920 crop of Italian-grown wheat: hard wheat, 80 lire a quintal ($4.20 a bushel); soft wheat, 70 lire a quintal ($3.67 a bushel). The maximum prices for the 1919 crop, as given in *The International Crop Report* for September, 1918, are as follows: hard wheat, 85 lire a quintal ($4.46 a bushel); soft wheat, 75 lire a quintal ($3.94 a bushel).

CURRENT - POETRY

THE day of the lonely pioneer on the American prairie is long since past, but the memory of his isolated life and stubborn struggle with the wilderness is secure in our literature. His compeer in Australia may still be met in sections far removed from that continent's great thriving cities; and it would be hard to find a better picture of the intimate life of the Australian settler than that afforded in stanzas on "The Old Bush Hawker" in the Sydney *Bulletin*, which are remarkable for simplicity and lifelike quality.

THE OLD BUSH HAWKER

By Jim Grahame

A cloud of dust along the road,
  A cloud of whirling sand,
The hawker lurches down the track
  Behind his four-in-hand.
The horses jog in even gait,
  And bow at every stride;
The hawker's dog with mouth agape
  Trots on the shady side.

The cans and buckets jangle loud,
  The feeders bulge and sag,
And every rut jerks water from
  The swinging, corkless bag.
The white tilt glistens in the sun,
  The wheel-brakes groan and squeak,
The waggon rattles down the slope
  And swings across the creek.

The bushman's wife, raw-boned and gaunt,
  Her sunken eyes are bright—
It is a market-day for her
  When hawkers come in sight.
She lifts the pot-stick's load of clothes
  And drops them in the tub,
And loudly coo-ees through her hands
  To some one in the scrub.

The hawker turns his team aside
  And steers them through the rails;
Then works them round behind the shed
  And camps beside the bails;
A freckled child, loud-voiced and shy,
  And slender as a reed,
Yells, "Mother says when you've unyoked
  Come in and have a feed."

The boys come home in ones and twos
  And stare as they arrive,
The father brings the cows along
  At something after five;
He says: "Good day! It's keepin' dry,"
  To greet the hawker man;
His dog is snarling with the dog
  Beneath the hawker's van.

The children stand and gaze and gaze
  And peep beneath the fly,
And whisper of the treasures there
  That mother "oughter" buy;
A neighbor's wife comes on the scene
  To get some eyes and hooks,
And takes a roll of colored print
  And half a dozen books.

The eldest boy secures a pipe
  (And samples fifty more),
A pair of spurs of make and shape
  He'd never seen before;
And mother says, aside to dad,
  "You oughter get some pants;
And what about a cake of stuff
  To keep away the ants?"

A concertina goes to one,
  And cakes of scented soap,
And "pearls" as big as pigeons' eggs
  Athread a silken rope;
And Muriel gets a "diamond" comb
  To ornament her hair,
And fancy patent-leather boots
  At twelve-and-six a pair.

Some black gins from the camp beyond
  Come shyly creeping near
(The hawker's dog goes out to meet
  The mongrels at the rear);
And some buy colored handkerchiefs
  To tie around the head;
The young ones crave for gaudy print
  Or flaming turkey-red.

The hawker folds and packs his wares
  And puts them out of sight,
The customers say: "So-long, then,"
  And some of them "Goo' night."
The women gather ribbons up
  That measure yards and yards,
The men their colored moleskin pants
  And packs of playing-cards.

The children rise before the sun
  To see the hawker start,
And help to bring the horses in
  And then to grease the cart.
They watch the van dip fore and aft
  And bump across the drains,
Then take the winding track that leads
  To stations on the plains.

They climb on posts and watch and watch
  The hawker out of sight,
Then turn to see a shining tin
  That glitters in the light.
They search the camp and round about
  To find what they can find
Among the paper-scraps and straw
  The hawker left behind.

Dramatizing the figures on a house screen into action is a day-dream pastime indulged by many, and in the London *Athenæum* Dorothea Sumner makes a record of her imaginings in a poem of slightly irregular meter that is nevertheless charming for its whimsical grace.

THE SCREEN

By Dorothea Sumner

On the embroidered screen beside me
Formal figures long have eyed me:
The customary shepherd fluting,
Four stout little boys disputing,
And a lady clad in green,
Seemingly a crowned queen,
Holds her skirt up high, demurely,
That she might dance more surely.

Strange trees twist there,
And flying through gray air
A long bird of red and blue
Whom a falcon doth pursue.

If I stept into that place
None might follow, none might trace;
They would seek through every city,
Deal me blame or praise or pity,
Wonder somewhat—then forget me—
But oblivion would not fret me.
There, where the roots twist,
Crouching on the moss I'd list
To the sweet notes, piercing sad,
Of the gentle shepherd lad;
And the little boys would creep
To my side and fall asleep;
And the lady would bend low,
Take my hands and kiss me, so
I would rise and tread the measure
That she now in lonely leisure
Dances there upon the screen—
A crowned lady clad in green.

Only that bird would call:
"Look behind you not at all,
Or you will be the prey
Of your old life far away."

A moving tribute to the memory of Patrick Henry Pearse, first President of the "Irish Republic," is offered by the English poet, Theodore Maynard, in his latest collection of "Poems" (Stokes, New York).

IN MEMORIAM

Patrick Henry Pearse

Executed May 3, 1916

R. I. P.

By Theodore Maynard

In this gray morning wrapt in mist and rain
  You stood erect beneath the sullen sky,
A heart which held its peace and noble pain,
  A brave and gentle eye!

The last of all your silver songs are sung;
  Your fledgling dreams on broken wings are dashed—
For suddenly a tragic sword was swung
  And ten true rifles crashed.

By one who walks aloof in English ways
  Be this high word of praise and sorrow said:
He lived with honor all his lovely days,
  And is immortal, dead!

In the same volume we find the following lyrical memorial of Ireland's long career of conflict.

IRELAND

By Theodore Maynard

Beside your bitter waters rise
  The Mystic Rose, the Holy Tree,
Immortal courage in your eyes,
  And pain and liberty.

The stricken arms, the cloven shields,
  The trampled plumes, the shattered drum,
The swords of your lost battle-fields
  To hopeless battles come.

And tho your scattered remnants know
  Their shameful rout, their fallen kings,
Yet shall the strong, victorious foe
  Not understand these things:

The broken ranks that never break,
  The merry road your rabble trod,
The awful laughter they shall take
  Before the throne of God.

The wish so earnestly and widely exprest that the remains of American soldiers be allowed to abide in France, their graves to be a hallowed monument to the high cause that called our armies overseas, is feelingly echoed in the New York *Evening Post* in the following lines:

LET BE!

By John Cox, Jr.

[illegible] not a body home which gave a soul
For Liberty, embattled over seas;
Let be! let poppies and bright fleur-de-lys
Bloom where They fell while the swift seasons
    roll:
Or, gathered as one company, the whole
Rest in some park beneath the ancient trees
Of eastern France, whose soil has been by These
Forever made for us a pilgrim goal:

Richer are now the soil and soul of France
For that their blood is mingled with her sod;
Noble are we for having couched a lance
For her in fields that once her Maiden trod:
The Brotherhood of Man has made advance,
Anew we sense the Fatherhood of God.

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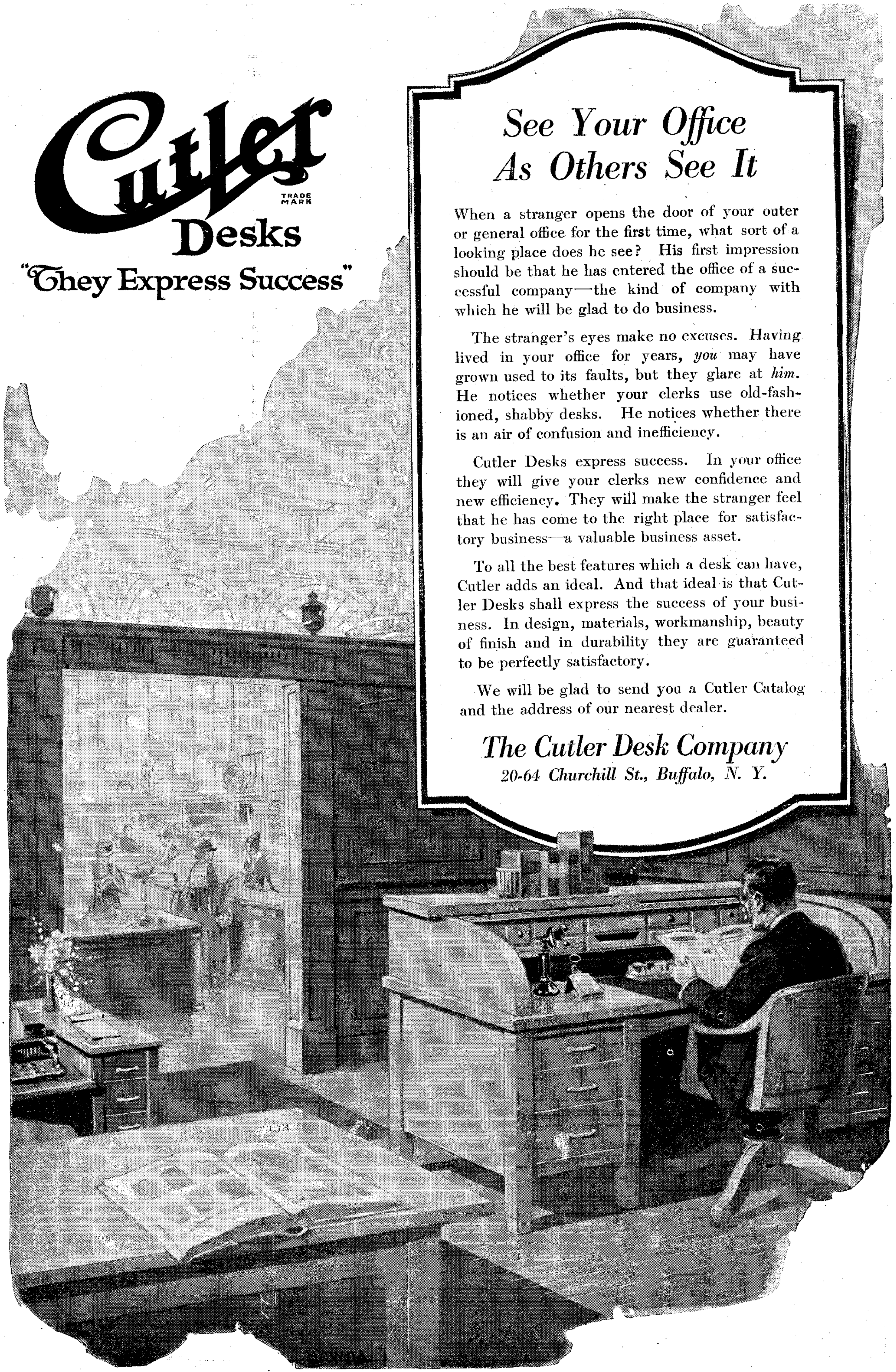

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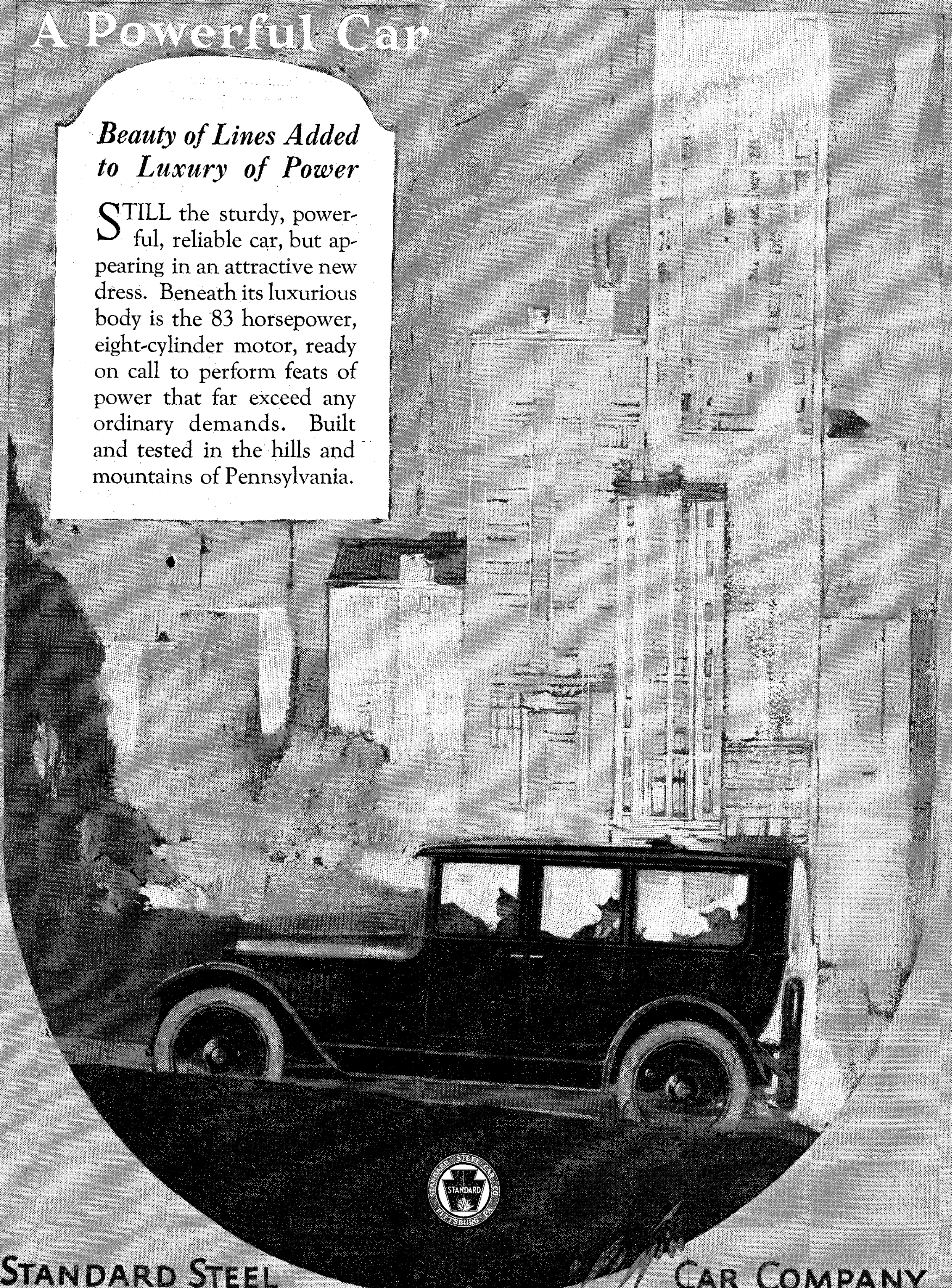
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Lessons in Patriotism prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *and especially designed for School use*

ROUMANIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

WHERE THEY COME FROM—There are about 300,000 Roumanians in the United States, and of this number only a very slight minority have come from the ancient kingdom of Roumania. By far the largest proportion hail from Transylvania and the Banat. In Canada the population of Roumanians is estimated at about 100,000, the majority of whom have come from Bukowina. It is difficult to fix precisely the high tide of Roumanians into this country, because on their entry so many were listed as Austrians, Hungarians, and Russians, being held as subjects of these respective governments. But it may be safely averred that the arrival of Roumanians extends back twenty or thirty years before the outbreak of the world-war, when the United States received so many settlers from southeastern Europe. As in the case of some other Europeans, the Roumanians ventured to these shores as the result of two impelling causes: First, to escape persecution on racial and religious grounds; secondly, to take advantage of the rich fields of opportunity in the New World, especially for labor.

THEIR OCCUPATIONS—It is stated by competent Roumanian authorities that most Roumanians in this country are employed as workmen. Some are in the lines of skilled labor, but the greater number are employed as unskilled workers. As such they are chiefly settled in the Middle West. Large Roumanian colonies are to be found in and about such cities as Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit, Gary, Ill., and Pittsburg, where they are engaged in the heavier sort of work in industrial plants. In and about New York City the Roumanian Christian population is comparatively minor by comparison with that in the cities just mentioned. But at present, we are told, there is a temporary colony of Roumanians in New York of about 10,000, and they are waiting there for ships to take them back to Roumania. There are between 40,000 and 50,000 Roumanian Jews in the United States, of which number, we learn from official sources, very few are being drawn back to the old country.

WHY THE ROUMANIANS RETURN HOME—The exodus of Roumanians from the United States and Canada is among the most impressive features of the Europe-bound flow of emigrants since hostilities came to an end. It is authoritatively estimated that 100,000 Roumanians of the total population here are about to return to their homeland. Three hundred left Trenton in one block, and they were all industrial workers. The estimate of Roumanians who will depart from Canada's Roumanian population of 100,000 is about one-half, or 50,000. Among the main reasons why the Roumanians are leaving us in such droves, we are informed, is that nearly all, if not all, of them have been cut off from their families, relatives, and friends for upward of five years. In most cases, during all this long period of terror and trial, it has been difficult, if not impossible, even to keep in distant communication with their kin by letter. Another important factor in the outward tide of Roumanians is the new land legislation in Roumanian territory. Great and fertile landed estates have been taken over by the Government and are being parceled out among the people. The terms on which the Government sells this land to the nationals are described as most inviting and fair. In expropriating the land the Government paid the former owners an equitable price fixt by an arbitrator and the Government sells the land to the people at 65 per cent. of the purchase price it paid. To purchase the land, it may be said parenthetically, the Government issued bonds. The Roumanian who buys a portion of this land from the Government has forty years in which to complete payment for it. An additional reason for the departure of so many Roumanians from the United States, we are told, is the approach of national prohibition.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ROUMANIANS—It is reported that of the approximate 100,000 Roumanians to be subtracted from the population of that race in this country the average individual takes with him about $2,000 of money saved. This whole exodus, which, if assembled, would form a fairly large city, is said also to have bought about $1,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds. These facts are noted as an indication of a very marked quality of Roumanians—namely, thrift. They are said to be frugal, industrious, law-abiding, and of a peace-loving disposition.

NOT ASSIMILATED HERE—While there are, of course, exceptions to every case, it is set down as a fact that there has been no general assimilation of the Roumanian immigrants in this country. By way of explanation, it is stated that for the most part the Roumanian worker here has left his wife and children behind him. If he were unmarried, the woman he purposed to marry remained behind in the homeland. Thus the number of Roumanian children growing up in the United States has been limited. Without the daily contact of the schools with the home, through the pupils, the infiltration of American ideals, hopes, aspirations, and objectives becomes enormously difficult. In the workshop, mine, and factory, men of a certain race remain in their own group and talk and think in their own language.

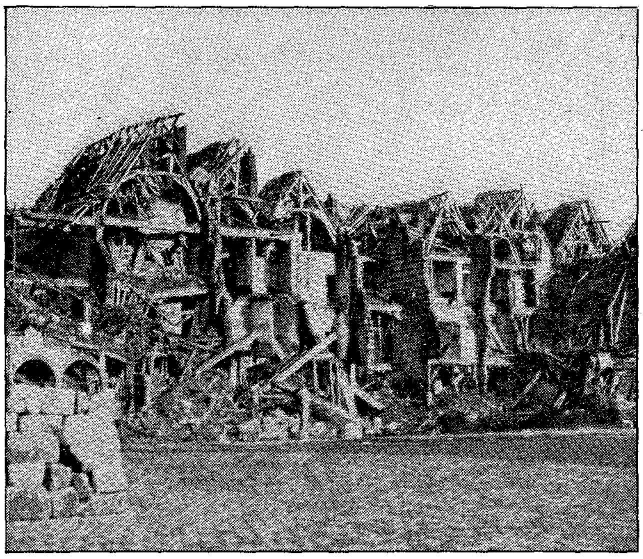
The Roumanians in this country who have come from the Kingdom of Roumania are much better equipped from an educational standpoint than those who have come from Transylvania and the Banat. The peasants, we are told, are naturally not literate in great number, and, what is more important to be remembered, they have suffered, among other forms of oppression and persecution, the restriction and lack of proper educational facilities.

THEIR DEPARTURE FINAL—The Roumanians who are leaving the United States now, we are told on good authority, will in all probability never return to this country, except perhaps as visitors and tourists. They are returning to a government that is their own, under which they expect to live immune from all the foreign persecutions of the past. Also they are returning to a country rich in timber, oil, and mineral-fields, and which has in its borders three of the greatest wheat-production regions of the world. Through the natural industrious habits of the Roumanians, and as a result of all they have learned in this country about the arts of production, it is confidently predicted that this great natural wealth of Roumania will be rapidly developed. Competent Roumanian authorities remind us that the new Kingdom of Roumania, to which these dwellers on American soil are about to return in such large numbers, will have a population of 16,000,000 people and an area of territory greater in extent than that of Italy. For its size it will rank as the richest country in the world. Such a transformation as this, which has been brought about through the cataclysm of the world-war provides food for thought among students of the tides of immigration into this country. Of the Roumanians it is said that they will come in the future in much smaller groups than they have come in the past, and the same statement, it will be found in later articles of this series, applies to foreign nationals of other races to whom the war has given a new opportunity in their homeland.

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

Courtesy of "Leslie's Weekly."

Dangerous sanitary conditions and other hardships are suggested by this wrecked home, typical of many in which impoverished owners are trying to live.



There will be ruins in France for years, even if French labor soon recovers from a kind of "shell-shock" which at present cripples attempts at reconstruction.

RUINS AND DANGERS IN THE WAR-BELT.

FRANCE STILL STRUGGLES WITH ITS TRAGEDY

THE WAR IS NOT OVER IN FRANCE; a great part of the country is to-day engaged in a desperate struggle, not so much to "get back" to the peaceful days that preceded August, 1914, as to go forward toward "some new way of life which will prevent another such tragedy in the fields of France, where there is still one long broad belt of desert land as a memorial of enormous horrors." In these words Philip Gibbs, one of the greatest correspondents developed by the war, sums up a dominant objective of the French Republic's present campaign against war and the results of the war. He has been revisiting the territory over which he traveled during the fighting, and his report is not highly optimistic. He writes, for instance, in the conclusion of his article on Lille, in the New York *Times:*

> The mind of the people is sick. The war seems to have changed the men who fought in it or suffered in it. They demand high wages or will not work at all. They look out for any way of pleasure and have no thrift. There are crimes of violence in dark streets at night. In Lille, as in Amiens, there is much drunkenness, now that the restrictions have been removed from alcohol, and into Lille has crowded a dense population from that outer belt of ruin, the devastated regions. There, apart from a few wooden huts among the ruins, there is no revival of normal life, and there the blessed word "reconstruction," spoken in Paris as a magic word, a word of power, is only a fetish and a will-o'-the-wisp. So the people of Lille have talked to me rather bitterly and rather sadly.

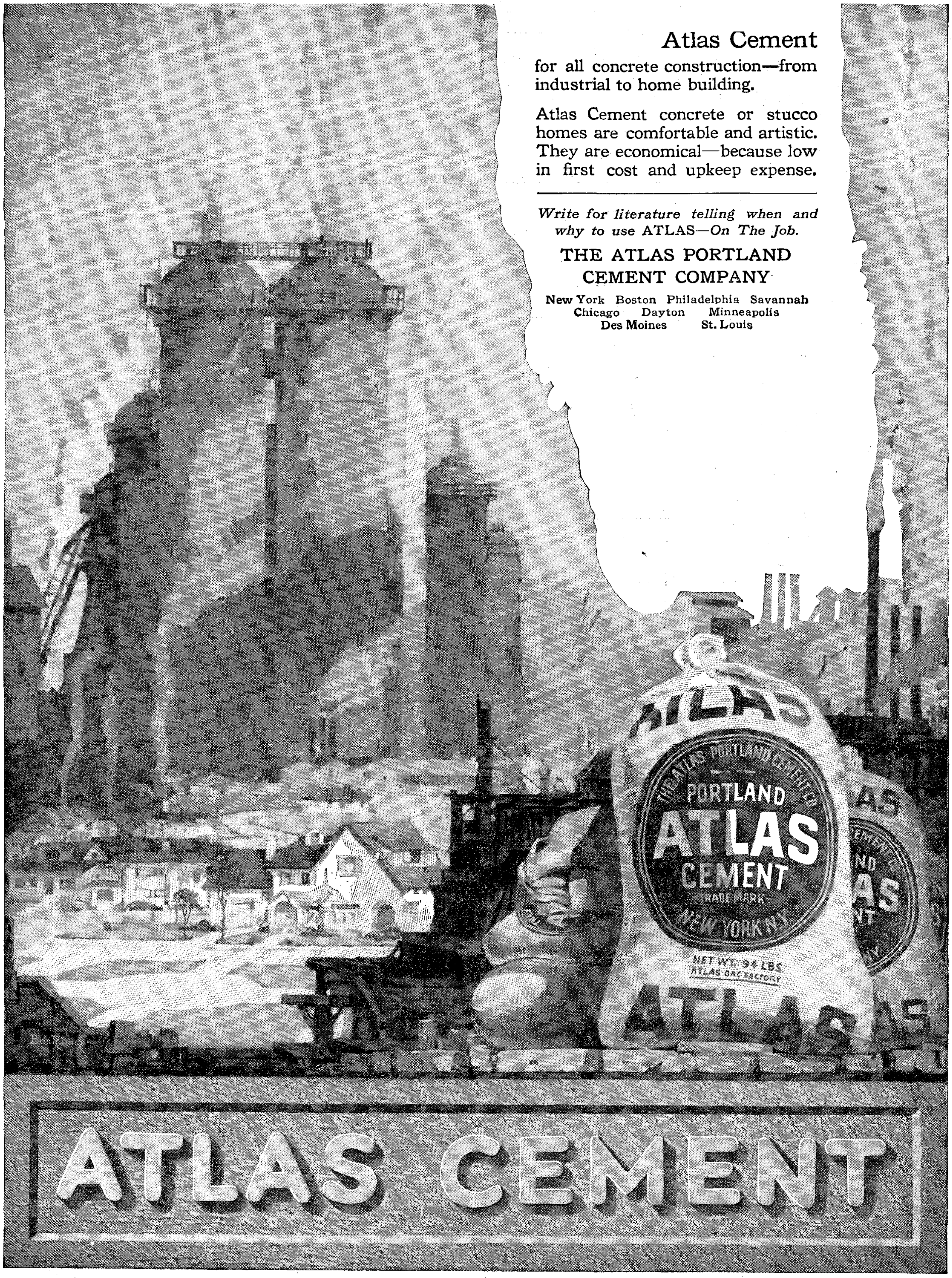
The impression that the long struggle has left on the men of the great French armies, an impression that might be considered, in a way, a continuation of the war in the mind of a great part of France, is further brought out in this dramatic bit of dialog:

> Opposite me sat a young man who had driven my car. He had been a soldier in the war, driving ammunition-wagons to the lines, and was a boy when the war began; but now, by his experience of war, he has stored up knowledge and thoughtfulness.
>
> "It is not lack of labor which is our trouble," he said. "We have plenty of men who might be working, but they do not work."
>
> "Why not?" I asked.
>
> "Because they were soldiers," he said simply.
>
> "Explain," I said.
>
> He explained his meaning as a man who knows and states plain facts.
>
> "Soldiers who fought in the war," he said, "for three years or four years had many escapes from death. They expected to die. The life they now have by luck is what they call 'the bit over.' It is an unexpected gain which they propose to enjoy as a reward for the misery of the war. They do not want to toil again, to sweat early and late, to struggle. They have retired; they will leave the hard work to those who did not fight in the war. As soldiers they lost the habit of work. All their ideas of the values of life were what follows in their retirement. There are very few who will begin life all over again and start a new career. They are tired and they want to rest and to think of their luck in having dodged that death which they expected. That is the spirit of many men I know."

In some places, as at Amiens, where the destruction was not complete, towns have taken on a new and rather hectic kind of life. Superficially, at least, Amiens is gay, Mr. Gibbs remarks, observing the place with an eye which sees not only surfaces but the depths beneath:

> In the garden of the Hôtel du Rhin, which is restored to an elegance we never knew, there is as I write an orchestra playing fox-trots and one-steps, and in a long room looking on the garden a few young officers who came out after the armistice and are now on their way back from the Rhine are drinking with women of their families who have come part of the way to meet them or for pleasure-tours over the ancient battle-fields.
>
> I listen to the music and watch these people under the trees (it is pretty where the little electric lights sparkle among the leaves) with a silly sense of resentment. This garden is full of ghosts—gallant ghosts of men who fought through the war, endured its agonies and fell, so many of them, higher up the road. This fox-trotting, these tourists, these dancing officers, do not belong to the spirit of those other days. It is foolish to think like that. It is good that music should be played again to dancing youth. The renaissance of Amiens, in spite of many unhealed wounds, is a sign that people are beginning to rebuild their lives out of the ruin that is around them. I saw these people as fugitives; it is splendid to see so many of them home again. They have patched up the fronts of their houses, mended the shell-holes in the roofs, and put in their window-panes. The Hôtel du Commerce, which was wrecked, is almost rebuilt. The Hôtel Belfort, opposite the station, looks as good as new, without a trace of the old scars.
>
> Not yet have the worst ruins been replaced, however. Labor

DEPENDABILITY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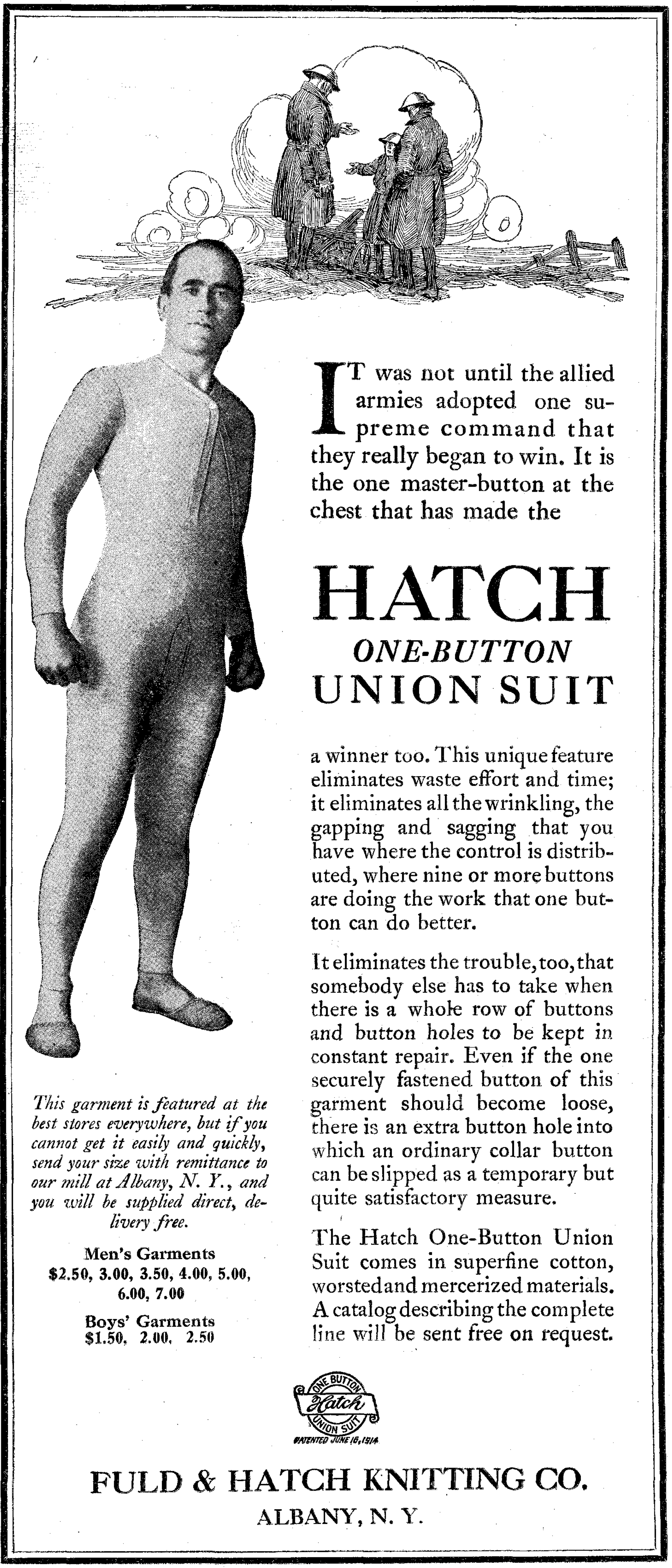

IT was not until the allied armies adopted one supreme command that they really began to win. It is the one master-button at the chest that has made the

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ONE-BUTTON
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a winner too. This unique feature eliminates waste effort and time; it eliminates all the wrinkling, the gapping and sagging that you have where the control is distributed, where nine or more buttons are doing the work that one button can do better.

It eliminates the trouble, too, that somebody else has to take when there is a whole row of buttons and button holes to be kept in constant repair. Even if the one securely fastened button of this garment should become loose, there is an extra button hole into which an ordinary collar button can be slipped as a temporary but quite satisfactory measure.

The Hatch One-Button Union Suit comes in superfine cotton, worsted and mercerized materials. A catalog describing the complete line will be sent free on request.

This garment is featured at the best stores everywhere, but if you cannot get it easily and quickly, send your size with remittance to our mill at Albany, N. Y., and you will be supplied direct, delivery free.

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is scarce in France, and there are still many hundreds of houses in Amiens which are just piles of brick neatly tidied up or cleared right away from their foundations by German prisoners. This neatness of ruin is admirable in its way, but not of comfort to the homeless, who are asking with increasing gloom when the nation is going to reconstruct instead of talking largely about reconstruction. That question is becoming loud and ominous in France, if one may judge by its popular and local newspapers. "We are tired of fine phrases," they say. "When are our devastated regions to be restored?" I met old friends in Amiens who talked like that.

There was a moon over Amiens last night, as on that worst night of its history, and once again I wandered around the cathedral and was touched by the magic of its beauty where its arches and sculptured tracery glittered like silver out of deep gulfs of shadow.

"Sir," said the sacristan, "it was a miracle of God that saved the glory of Amiens."

The sense of the miraculous was strong in the hearts of many French peasants to-day amid the ruins of Albert, where I saw an act of faith in the renaissance of France after the death-blow of war in a scene where there was little but faith to encourage the people.

All the British soldiers and the Americans who were with them in the last phase will remember Albert because of that church from which the golden Madonna hung head downward with her Babe outstretched, until after March of last year the statue fell under an avalanche of red bricks and rosy dust.

Scores of times during the war I saw Albert under fire and passed through it on the way to the Somme battle-fields, and I saw it when the British guns finished the ruin which the Germans had not quite completed, until it was all smashed to fragments and not one house was standing. Now amid that wild chaos of destruction some people of Albert—a few hundred—have come back and built up little wooden houses, called Villa d'Espérance and Café de la Victoire and other optimistic names, where they provide light refreshments for tourists from Paris. Yellow men from China, German prisoners, and British labor companies are living still in the desert beyond, where they are clearing the fields of dead men and live shells.

Like Amiens, the town of Albert has begun its new life, at least to the extent of having a few inhabitants again; but to these peasant folk the outward symbol of the renaissance is the new church of their own faith which has been built for them temporarily near the old church by the American Red Cross. It is a wooden hut large enough to hold two hundred people or more, and to this little shrine was brought this morning an old statue of the Madonna and Child which stood for more than six centuries in Albert until the Austrians removed it to a place of safety in time of peril. In honor of its return the Archbishop of Amiens came to Albert and after high mass in the wooden church spoke to the people who had gathered there as pilgrims to their old town.

Through the open window as he spoke one could see the wreckage of their homes and words he spoke were inspired by that scene. Wearing his golden miter and crimson robes, a tall, richly colored figure as tho he had stept out of a medieval painting, he was stirred with the same emotion that moved those peasant women in their black weeds and those sturdy men of Picardy when he told of the new hope that lay in the future, now that "the damned days," as he called them, had passed with their horrors, their slaughter of men, and their degradation of humanity. Sin had brought war into the world, he said, and had caused all that ruin. Now, by virtue of the people, by the new faith born out of agony, they could look forward to a new world and rebuild the country that had been destroyed.

There is a great scheme afoot in France for a tourist organization, writes Mr. Gibbs in another article. This company, "L'Office Nationale du Tourisme," will build ten huge hotels in the form of wooden barracks at different key-points of the battle-field for the accommodation of the army of tourists which is expected next spring. Wooden shacks, "like cowboy shanties in the Wild West," have already sprung up among the ruins of such towns as thoroughly destroyed as Péronne. Lucian Swift Kirtland, writing in *Leslie's Weekly* under the heading of "Stay Away from Europe!" has recently described these conditions, which a flood of American tourists would make almost unbearable, both for the tourists and for the French inhabitants. Mr. Gibbs touches upon the present life in one of these hut-colonies:

> Into this place comes the queerest company which ever, I think, has been assembled under one roof in the history of mankind. Smart people from Paris sit on wooden benches next to French peasant folk and British Tommies who live in isolated camps, doing salvage work and searching for the dead in the places where they fought the great battles. French officers, pilgrims with their women folk, talk over a bottle of white wine with *poilus* who have returned to civil life and to plow if the field they own is not filled with broken shells or overwhelmed with broken masonry. Then, as yesterday, when I sat in one such place, some yellow men come in, grinning at the company through their little slit eyes, speaking the queer jargon of French which they learned in Tonkin before they came to see how Christians loved one another in the fields of France.
>
> The talk of the French people is of reconstruction. It is a kind of magic word, arousing hope in some of them and passion in others, and despair in many.
>
> "Sir," said a gentleman of France sitting on one of the wooden benches, "this talk of reconstruction is all *blague*—humbug. Nothing is being done. The Government promises us building material, but it has not yet arrived. When winter comes again these poor people who crept back will be swamped out of their wooden huts. It is ten months since the armistice, and not a stone has been raised in this dreadful desert."
>
> "Ah!" said a French peasant, "wait till we get those 400,000 German workmen. That will make things move. It is lack of labor that is our trouble. With a million and a half dead the labor of France is weak for all the work to be done."

In Arras, one of the most battered of all the war-zone cities, the battle against destruction and inertia is going better than in most places visited by the correspondent. "There is a surprize," he writes, "awaiting anybody who travels as I have done through the lonely wilderness of the Somme battle-

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HERE is the rifle that you have been waiting for so long. And we have made it your way—from muzzle to butt-plate.

It is the result of years of experimental work, guided and checked by the ablest military and civilian experts.

It is the most serious instrument of precision that has ever been manufactured to shoot .22 rim-fire ammunition. Designed especially to fill the exacting requirements of National Rifle Association small bore match shooting.

The .22 Savage N. R. A. is a genuine miniature military rifle. It is a bolt-action, five-shot repeater, with full length military pistol-grip stock and swivels for sling. It can be used in every position, with every time-limit and for every kind of fire that the .30 Service rifle can. The only match condition that need be changed is length of range. And it will beat the Service rifle at 100 yards.

A new rifling system makes the barrel more accurate than other .22 caliber models previously used in this work—and Savage reputation for accuracy made the experts select us to build this rifle.

A new firing-mechanism—lightened moving parts with less than half-inch travel, long, husky mainspring and two-point firing-pin—make ignition instantaneous.

The Marine Corps type front sight defines clearly in any light, and the simple, strong aperture rear sight has click adjustment for elevation and windage—one click moves shot one-quarter inch on target at 25 yards.

25-inch round barrel, full military stock, oil finish, pistol grip, sling swivels, Marine Corps type front, and wind-gauge aperture rear sights, 5-shot detachable box magazine. Chambered for .22 Long Rifle cartridge only. Supplied in .22 Short on special order only. And remember it's as good for small game shooting as for target work.

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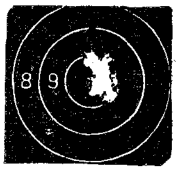
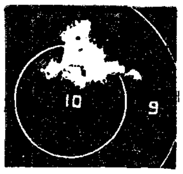
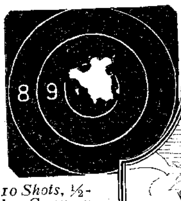


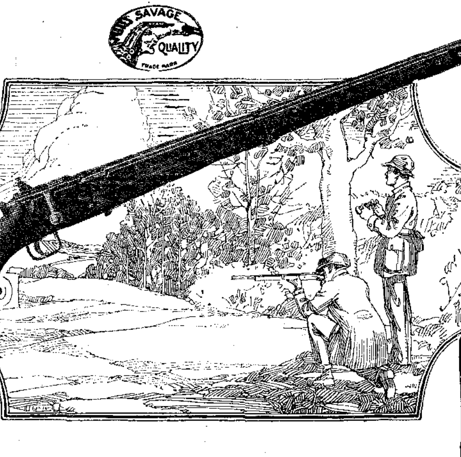
25 Yards—10 Shots, ½-inch bull, by Marine Gunner J. L. Renew, U. S. M. C.



50 Yards—9 Shots, 1-inch bull, by Marine Gunner J. L. Renew. U. S. M. C.

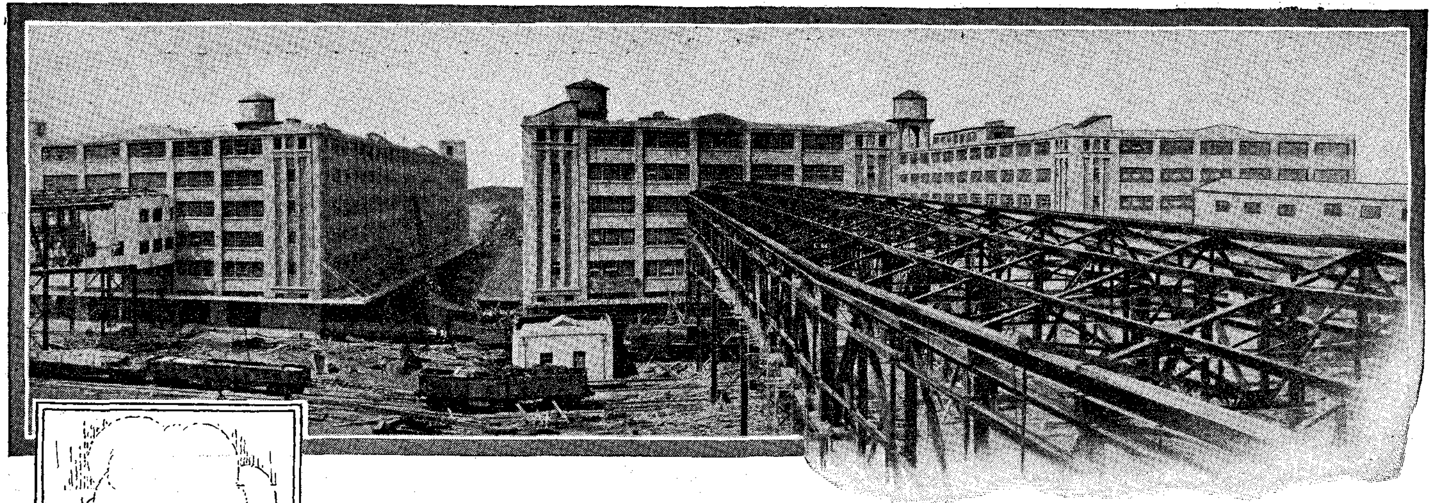


25 Yards—10 Shots, ½-inch bull, by Gunnery Sergeant Peter Lund, U. S. M. C.



The New .22 Savage N. R. A. Rifle, Model 1919.

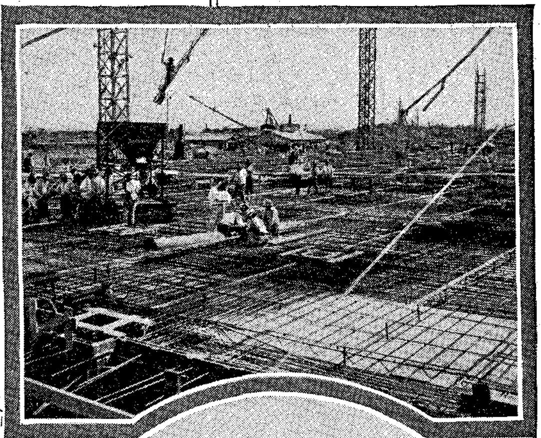
50 Yards, 10 Shots, 1-inch bull, by Marine Gunner John J. Andrews, U. S. M. C.



"Fuller-Built Landmarks"

In The Service of Industry

include a wide variety of structures for many concerns whose names are prominent in the industrial life of the country. The brief details given below of the recently completed warehouses and wharves at New Orleans for the U. S. Army indicate the facilities of the Company for handling certain phases of this industrial work:



Brief Specifications:

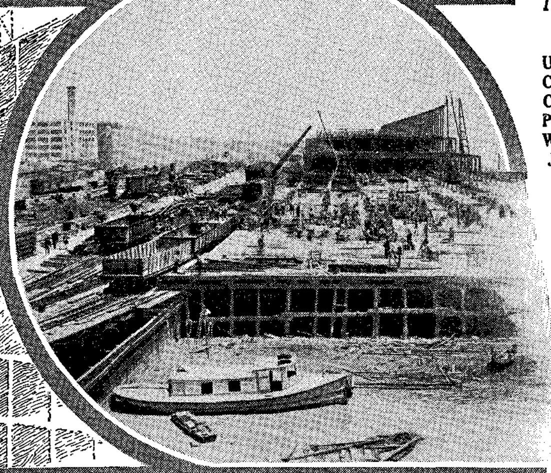
3 reinforced concrete warehouse units, 600 ft. long, 140 ft. wide, 6 stories high.
2-story steel and pile wharf and wharfhouse, 2000 ft. long, 140 ft. wide.
3 structural steel bridges connecting wharf with warehouse units.

Cubic yards concrete	108,000
Tons reinforcing steel	7,500
Bbls. cement	162,000
Total number of piles driven	52,700
Feet of timber	16,000,000
Lbs. of structural steel	9,000,000

Total car storage—743 cars.
Total land area—48 acres.
Total floor space—48 acres.
*Total capacity of plant—178,500 tons.

Equivalent to more than 10 days average movement over all the wharves, private and State, in the port of New Orleans.

NOTE:—This job was completed just one year after work was commenced. It was the last Army contract of this character let and the first completed. Other industrial work *now* in progress includes the following:



U. S. Navy Steel Storage Shed, Boston, Mass.
Chicago Union Station, Taylor St. Viaduct, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
Penn. Railroad Round House, Columbus, Ohio
Wisconsin Telephone Company Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
Johnston Candy Factory, Milwaukee, Wis.
T. Eaton Company Bldg., Moncton, New Brunswick
Grain Elevator, Port Arthur, Canada
Kipawa Co. Pulp, Paper & Sulphite Plant, Timiskaming, Canada
Pennsylvania Terminal additions, Steubenville, Ohio
Railroad Tracks, Pennsylvania R.R., Long Island, N.Y.
Car Shop, Pennsylvania Railroad, Terre Haute, Ind.
Housing U. S. Housing Corporation, Washington, D. C.
Republic Iron & Steel Company Bldg., Youngstown, O.
12—9600 ton ships, Wilmington, N. C.

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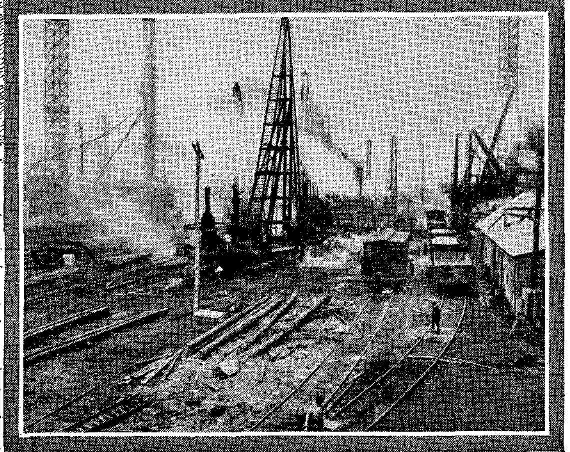
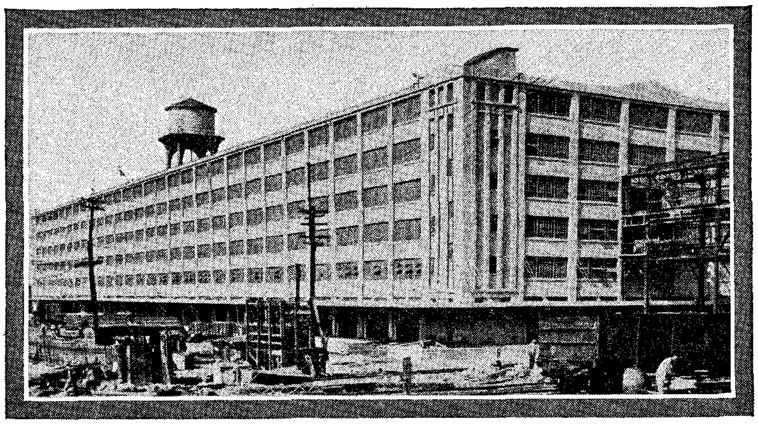
Buffalo

George A. Fuller Company Building Construction
Fuller (Flatiron) Building, New York





U.S. Army Supply Base-A. Pearson Hoover, Lt. Col. Constructing Quartermaster, Ford, Bacon and Davis-Supervising Engineers fields to the old city of Arras, by way of Bapaume." He describes the place, now on the road to something like recovery:

No human labor will ever "restore" the town of Bapaume, or any of those villages where now some of the people who lived there before the war are raking among its ruins for relics of their old life, and having to dig deep to find even one brick of their former habitations. It is different in Arras, and yesterday, when I came here, I was astounded by the life that has been resumed in the streets. There are 20,000 people living in Arras to-day, 12,000 old inhabitants and 8,000 laborers, tho the population of this old capital of Artois was not more than 25,000 before the war.

For the last six months, they tell me, they have been hard at work to restore the beauty of their city, bombarded for four long years, but never utterly destroyed in spite of all those shells, and to make it once more a city where people may live in comfort, dine well in good restaurants, and sell merchandise in many shops. They succeeded in an astonishing way, and to those of us who were here scores of times in the fighting days when only a few women lived in the deep vaults upon which the city is built and shells came crashing into the houses where many of our officers and men were killed, and for a long time we walked in single file close to the walls with steel hats on, the change is startling.

It was a woman who had lived in Arras through the war who led me to the house where I slept on my last night here. I am now writing these notes in a well-furnished room, with a freshly papered ceiling, at the corner of Petite Place, where the ruin of the Hôtel de Ville, the glory of Arras, may never rise again above their wreckage. She knew I had been in Arras in the war, and spoke to me as one who understood.

"It is like a dream, *monsieur*, all this new life," she said. "You remember how it was in the old days, not even a dog in the streets, not a pane of glass in my window, and the great silence except for the distant rumbling of guns, and then the crash in the street near by, where another great shell fell inside a house, or made another hole in Petite Place or elsewhere."

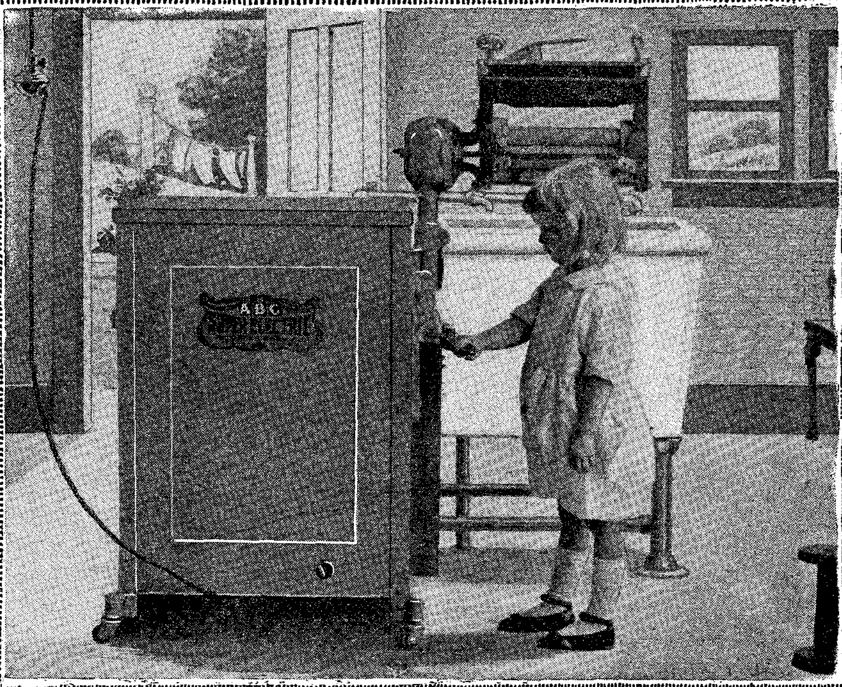
She laughed at the frightful old remembrances, which once had been her normal way of life.

"We lived down in our cellars, and came up for fresh air now and then. By the station I have seen many dead men and dead horses. The Germans were always shelling your transport at the narrow way to the Cambrai road, and many of us civilians were killed, too; but we would not leave Arras, never for a day unless we were carried out dead. Now life has come back again, and I sometimes wonder which is the dream, this or that. It is droll, is it not, this life of ours?"

The patron of the Hôtel de l'Univers is one of those gallant five hundred who lived in Arras from the first to the last, and now a reward has come to him, and wealth awaits him, because as fast as he can patch up the shell-holes and broken walls he can let his bedrooms to pilgrims from Paris, and Lille, and Amiens, and England, and the United States, who are already besieging his hotel.

He gives them a good dinner in the long saloon, where many British officers sat when Arras was the capital of the Third Army.

"I have not one little bed vacant," he told me with many regrets, and then he



A child can start or stop the A-B-C Super Electric Washer, as shown in the picture. The wringer is easily swung into any desired position, and locked firmly in place; starting, stopping or reversing the wringer is simply a matter of moving a small lever—easy to understand and operate.

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Super Electric
America's Leading Washing Machine

Extreme simplicity gives the A-B-C Super Electric its splendid appearance, ease and quietness of operation and long-wearing qualities. It is free from any complicated machinery that might get out of order, or puzzle the operator.

The A-B-C is the ONLY full-cabinet cylinder washing machine. All moving parts are enclosed. Children and household pets can play around while it is being operated with absolutely no danger of injury. It is impossible for clothing to be caught or torn by any part of the washer.

These are points of first importance in purchasing an electric washer, especially for mothers of small children, or where the washing is to be done by a servant.

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Write for beautiful 20-page book, "The A-B-C of Washday"—entirely free. It contains suggestions by Mildred Maddocks of Good Housekeeping Institute for systematizing your washings. We'll also give you the name of the nearest A-B-C dealer.

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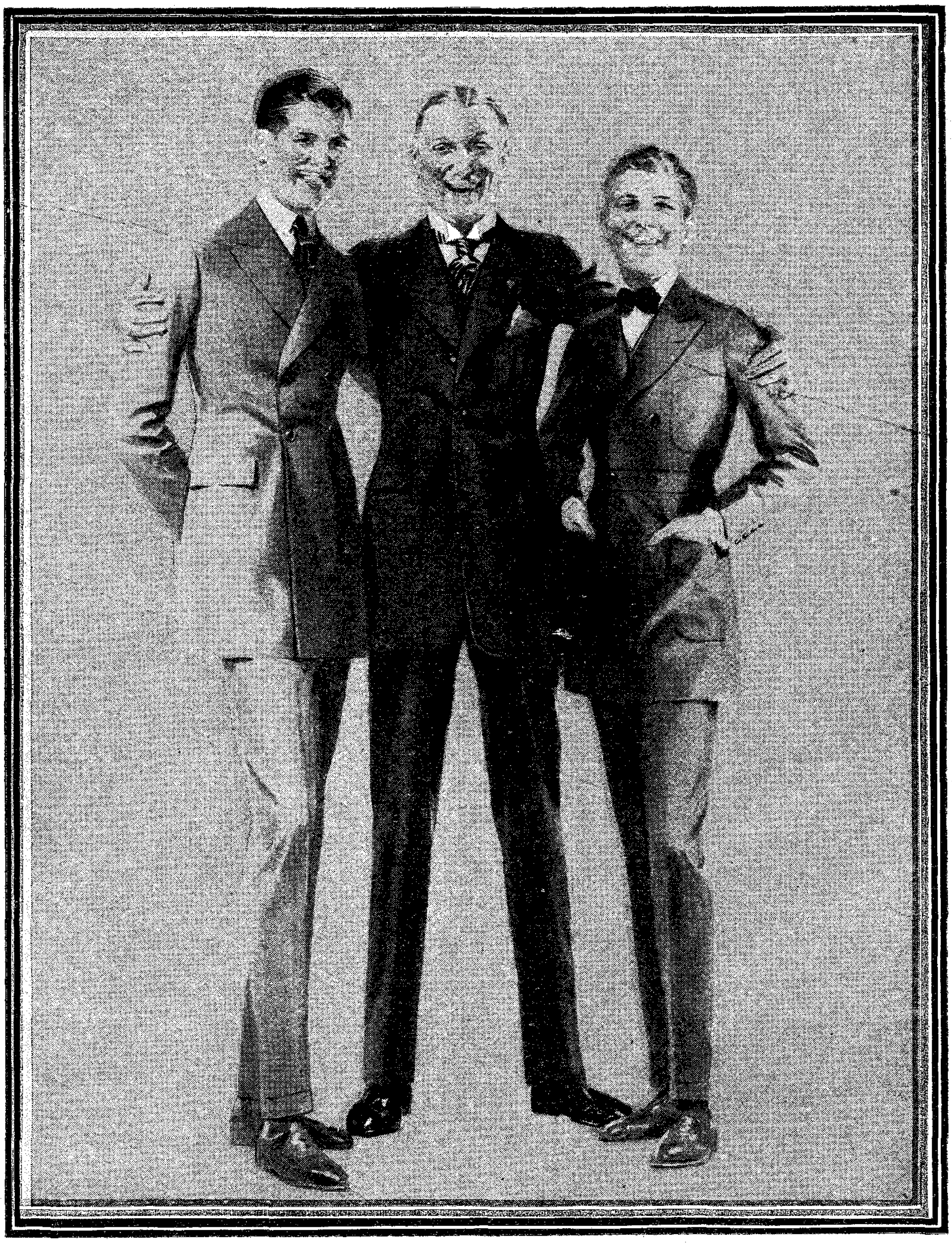

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"You see, Josephine, it doesn't hurt the varnish a single bit. 'Cause this isn't just ordinary varnish like the kind that turns all white when you leave the soap dish setting on it. This is *Valspar* Varnish.

"You can pour the boilingest water in the world on Valspar, and it won't turn white.

"We have it in the bathroom, too, and it doesn't matter how much spatter you make, it won't show any spots.

"Papa says he's going to have all our floors and window sills varnished with Valspar—and our front door and vestibule, too."

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VALSPAR
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It is easy to apply; it dries overnight; and, once on, it wears and *wears* and *WEARS*. And it will never spot or turn white, no matter *what* happens!

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Literary Digest—10-11-19

pointed to a wing on the east side of his courtyard which was still unrestored. "I shall have more room when that is rebuilt. You remember what happened there: seven of your officers were killed by one shell as they lay sleeping in their beds. Those were tragic days. You know, *monsieur*, because you were here. Other people can not imagine it. Many a home still stands in Arras, but not one into which a shell did not come, and, as you know, thousands were utterly destroyed."

Not far from the irreparable ruin of the cathedral, beautiful even now as the sun strikes aslant its broken columns with the blue sky for its roof, I met an old *curé* of Arras walking with his hands behind his back and smiling to himself. There was a look of happiness in his eyes when he spoke to me.

"The work goes well," he said. "After death life. I love to hear the clink of the hammers, the tapping of the stones, the tramp of the workmen's feet. It is the best music after the war. The work of renaissance. Work now, and no more slaughter. That is good. The people are regaining their life and their business. For centuries there will be a memorial of our ruin, and of our sacrifice. Alas, the old glory of our architecture may never come back, as it was before, but Arras is again a living city and the people are happy to be back."

Paris, where the joy-of-life made its general headquarters before the war, has recovered its gaiety, at least to the eye of a casual observer. One would not think, watching the crowds, that there was "deep anxiety" nearly everywhere about the coming winter, that "France herself was still suffering from wounds of war which were not healing quickly," but there was this background, Mr. Gibbs found, for that gaiety, which was almost too gay. To quote his description:

Paris in this September of 1919 seems to have forgotten the war after its fevers, its agonies, its pageants of victory that came at last. It is outwardly to the eye which does not pierce below the surface of psychology the same old Paris of prewar days. I have been making a pilgrimage to my old haunts, getting back the old spirit which Paris herself is trying to recapture, and it is good to find the sense of peace here also in this city, whose people know what war means in tragedy and torture. It is quiet in the gardens of the Luxembourg, where brown leaves are falling already on the paths.

Women were knitting there to-day with their children, as in the old days of peace. It is a pity so many of them wore widows' weeds. Young students back from the war have let their hair grow long again, and changed their azure blue for the old baggy trousers, tight at the ankle, and short, shabby jackets and La Vallière ties. Some of them have an empty sleeve on their right side or their left, but they have not lost their youth, as I knew when I listened to their love-making with the girls who sat under the trees with them, where Rudolph sat with Mimi in student days. The bookstalls have reopened on the quays of the Left bank, and I watched scholars searching for the old favorites they abandoned for a time when they were making history not yet written.

Outside the little restaurants in the Boul Miche, where the taxis go streaming by, men who sat in deep dugouts listening to the crash of high explosives now linger at little white tables under summer awnings, watching the pageant of Paris go by and greeting some old comrade who passes, still in the uniform of the Chasseurs Alpins, the Zouaves, the Chasseurs-à-Pied, or infantry of the line. One of them now and then puts down a pair of crutches by the side of his chair before he takes his meal, but there are not many cripples to be seen in Paris.

American officers are everywhere and have made Paris theirs.

It is they who charter most of the taxis; it is the American uniform which prevails at the Café de la Paix. "Some guy," said one of them, "came up to me last night and said: 'Want a guide, sir?' 'Say, young fellow,' I said, 'I could guide you around Paris and lose you in places where you've never been.'"

Some of them think they have seen enough of Paris. One of them turned to me last night as we leaned over the balustrade watching a crowd surging round a jazz band and said: "Uncle Sam ought to take his boys away. This is not a good life for men when it goes on for long."

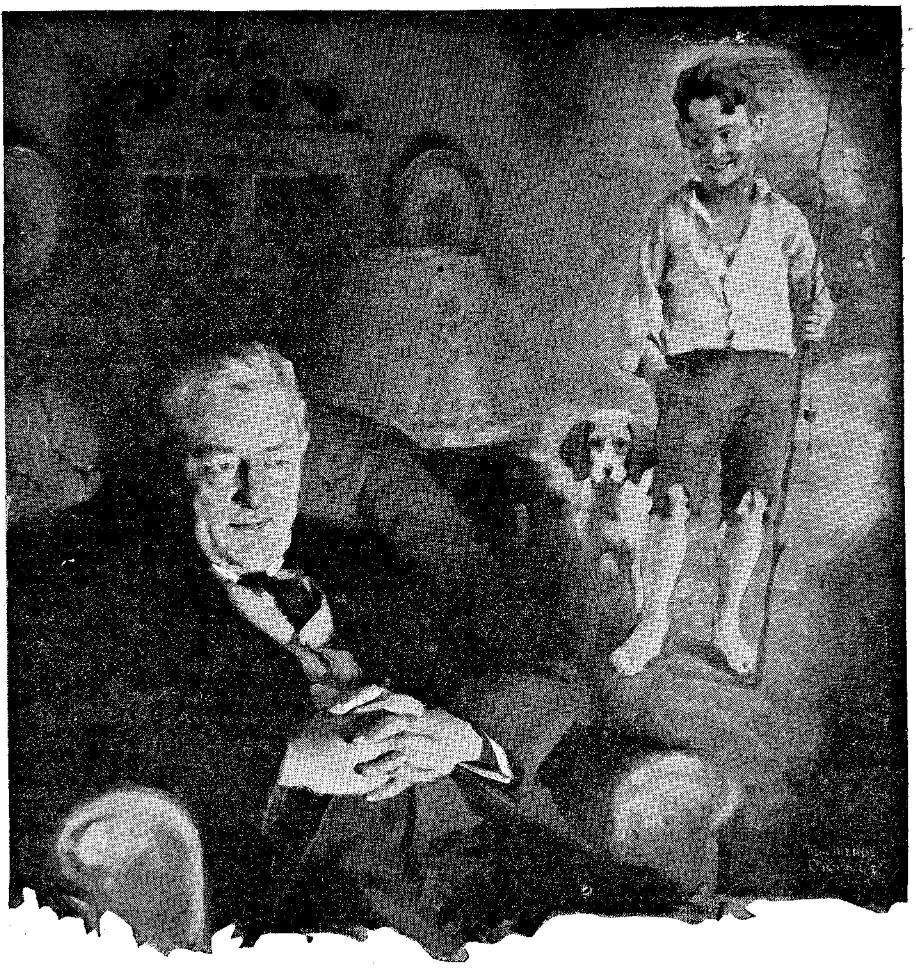
The Parisians, who do not go much to the boulevards, but are getting back to peace in the quiet streets, are like my traveling companions. Their interest is absorbed by the fabulous cost of living, and they seem to look forward with alarm to a winter of discontent when coal will be so scarce that they will have no warmth at all; when bread will be rationed again, and food even dearer than now. Their complaints told that underneath the superficial gaiety of Paris there was deep anxiety, and that France herself was still bleeding from wounds of war which were not healing quickly, and that there were bitterness and sadness at the heart of the people because victory had brought them no gift except that of safety for the time.

THE ORDNANCE BASE OF THE A. E. F.

A RUSH JOB ON A BIG PLAN

OF all the large jobs laid upon the shoulders of the American Expeditionary Forces that of installing the great American Ordnance Base at Mehun was one of the largest. It was also one of those most thoroughly entitled to be marked, in large, black letters, "Immediate!" The laboring force was drafted from the enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces. Foremen were extemporized from non-commissioned officers, superintendents were made of officers who had learned all they knew about building construction overnight. In *The Stone & Webster Journal*, a government contractor is quoted as to some of the difficulties along this line:

"The job that takes all the patience one has is training, coaching, and directing an ever-changing personnel. A battalion of 750 men arrive to-day, rest up to-morrow, and the next day are thrown on to the job. Tasks are assigned, tools distributed, work explained and sometimes even exemplified, and then as fast as possible, day by day, mistakes are corrected, better methods developed, leaders developed, and the rank and file taught what is good work and true. It takes more time to make a good foreman out of the non-coms than to train the majority of the men, and when it comes to officers it requires as long to initiate a bank clerk or silk-hosiery salesman into the



Men of 45
Need Better Baked Beans

IN boyhood one could digest beans badly baked. And any hearty food was enjoyable. But beans for indoor men must be fitted to digest. And they must be made inviting like Van Camp's.

A Four-Year Dish

In the Van Camp kitchens, college-trained cooks spent four years to perfect baked beans They compared 856 blends to get the ideal sauce.

Now each lot of beans is analyzed. The water used is freed from minerals to insure tender skin.

The baking is done in modern steam ovens, so high heat cannot crisp or burst bean They are baked for hours there, until every granule is fitted to digest. They are also bake after sealing, so the flavor can't escape.

The sauce is baked with them, so every atom shares its inviting zest.

Let Men Try Them

Hotels and restaurants all over America are buying Van Camp's to please men. Le the man in your home enjoy them.

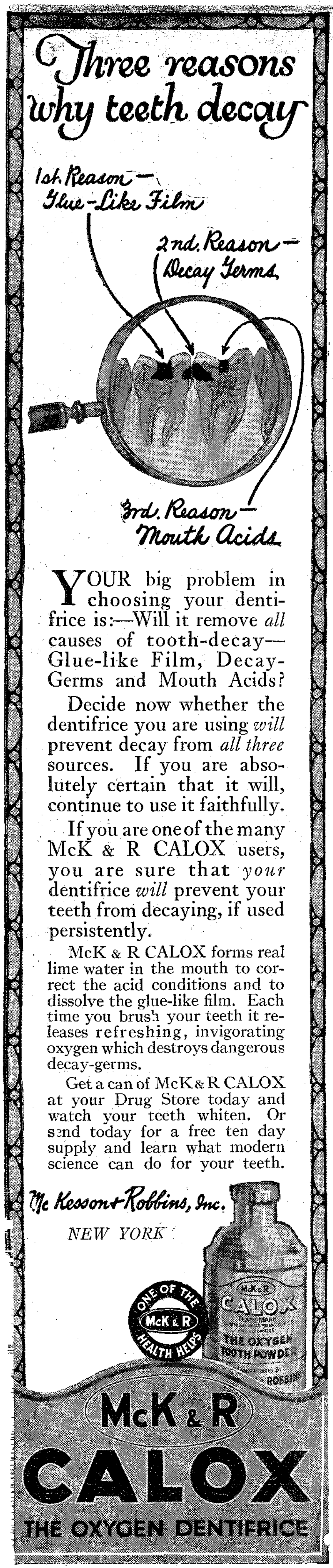
He will get beans mellow, nutty and whole. He will get a delicious tang. And the bea will not tax the stomach.

You will save work and fuel. You will have a dish of meat-like nutrition to serve at moment's notice. You will cut down meat bills by making beans more popular.

Order a few cans now.

VAN CAMP'S
Pork and Beans
Baked With the Van Camp Sauce—Also Without It
Other Van Camp Products include
Soups Evaporated Milk Spaghetti Peanut Butter
Chili Con Carne Catsup Chili Sauce, etc.
Prepared in the Van Camp Kitchens at Indianapolis

Van Camp's Soups —18 Kinds
Van Camp's Spaghetti
Van Camp's Peanut Butter


Three reasons why teeth decay
1st. Reason— Glue-Like Film
2nd. Reason— Decay Germs
3rd. Reason— Mouth Acids
McK&R CALOX THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER ROBBINS
ONE OF THE McK & R HEALTH HELPS
McK & R CALOX THE OXYGEN DENTIFRICE

YOUR big problem in choosing your dentifrice is:—Will it remove *all* causes of tooth-decay—Glue-like Film, Decay-Germs and Mouth Acids?

Decide now whether the dentifrice you are using *will* prevent decay from *all three* sources. If you are absolutely certain that it will, continue to use it faithfully.

If you are one of the many McK & R CALOX users, you are sure that *your* dentifrice *will* prevent your teeth from decaying, if used persistently.

McK & R CALOX forms real lime water in the mouth to correct the acid conditions and to dissolve the glue-like film. Each time you brush your teeth it releases refreshing, invigorating oxygen which destroys dangerous decay-germs.

Get a can of McK & R CALOX at your Drug Store today and watch your teeth whiten. Or send today for a free ten day supply and learn what modern science can do for your teeth.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc.
NEW YORK

building game as it does a minister. (In the last batch I had these three.)"

The plant was laid out to serve an army of 2,000,000 men. Some statistics are given as to the requirements of an army of this size in the way of ordnance repairs:

The gun-repair plant should be of sufficient capacity to reline, per month,

511	75-millimeter field-guns
140	3-inch anti-aircraft guns
180	155-millimeter guns
104	9.5-inch howitzers
65	4.7-inch guns

The reloading plant should overhaul and reload 114,000 cartridge-cases daily, the various sizes being as follows:

80,000	75-millimeter
75,000	37-millimeter
12,000	3-inch
5,000	4.7-inch

The other plants should have monthly capacities as follows:

Gun-carriage repair-plant	12,000 broken carriages
Tractor-repair shop	700 damaged vehicles
Equipment shop	150,000 sets infantry equipment
Equipment shop	6,000 sets horse
Small-arms shops	50,000 rifles
Small-arms shop	7,000 machine guns
Small-arms shops	2,000 pistols

The plant was separated into seven groups at different points along lines of communication from our ports of debarkation toward the front.

Steel for the first storehouse was shipped October 6, and arrived in France November 18, sixty days after the date of the order. On December 18, 15,000 tons had been delivered at the seaboard. As for the buildings themselves, we read:

It was realized early that plans were subject to change after material was on the ground, and that complete buildings or parts of buildings were likely to be lost during transit as a result of torpedo attacks, accidents, or otherwise, and the plan of development in standard interchangeable units was adopted. Design of all storehouses and light shops required no fabricated members, and all assembling was by bolts instead of rivets. The buildings were divided uniformly into twenty-foot square bays. All rafters, purlins, girts, and braces were interchangeable, and by adopting a scheme of variable heights for column-footings, all columns are of the same length and section. This plan permitted reductions or additions to storehouses and light shops and breaking up large buildings into smaller ones without expensive alterations at mill or long delay in the field.

At Is-sur-Tille was an advance base near the front lines. It consisted of one light shop 240 feet wide and 500 feet long, used partly as a storehouse and partly as a machine-shop, and one typical storehouse 240 feet wide by 500 feet long. This plant "A" was fully equipped for handling minor repairs of every kind.

Plant "B" was the main repair base far behind the lines at Mehun-sur-Yèvre, about ten miles west of Bourges. It consists of the following:

	Feet
Two gun shops, each	245 × 600
One reamer shop	180 × 240
One carriage-machine shop	227 × 500
One carriage-assembly shop	240 × 500
One woodworking shop	200 × 320
One forge and foundry	160 × 245
One paint shop	40 × 60
One substation	40 × 60
Two storehouses, each	240 × 500
One administration building	80 × 150
One acetylene plant	60 × 120
One compressor plant	60 × 160
One storehouse	240 × 500
One canal-pump house	20 × 40
One booster-pump house	20 × 20

This plant was equipped with railroad facilities, electric cranes, locomotive cranes, and permanent derricks. A complete water-supply was installed and a ten-mile electric transmission-line was built connecting with the French power-station at Bourges.

Plant "C" consisted of two storehouses, each 240 feet wide by 500 feet long at Gièvres. Plant "D" was designed for reloading and reforming cartridge-cases at Mehun. It was to consist of 109 buildings, varying from primer-magazines 20 feet square to case-shops 240 feet wide by 520 feet long. No work had been started when the armistice was signed. All material had been assembled at New York.

At St. Sulpice (near Bordeaux) was plant "E," consisting of one storehouse 240 feet wide by 500 feet long. Plant "F," at Montoir, comprised four storehouses, each 240 feet wide by 500 feet long. At Tours was plant "G," to repair harnesses, webbing, and leather and cloth goods. Plant "H," at La Palice, consisting of one storehouse, was erected by the Engineer Corps and not contemplated in the original layout.

Plant "J," railway-mount repair-shop, at Haussimont, consisted of one building 110 feet by 180 feet. It was not considered in the original base depot design, but was built from materials intended for tractor-shop and storehouses. Several storehouse buildings not required by tentative layouts were included in early purchases, with expectation that additional storage capacity would be established at different points.

The following shows tonnage and value of all material purchased, lost at sea, and landed in France:

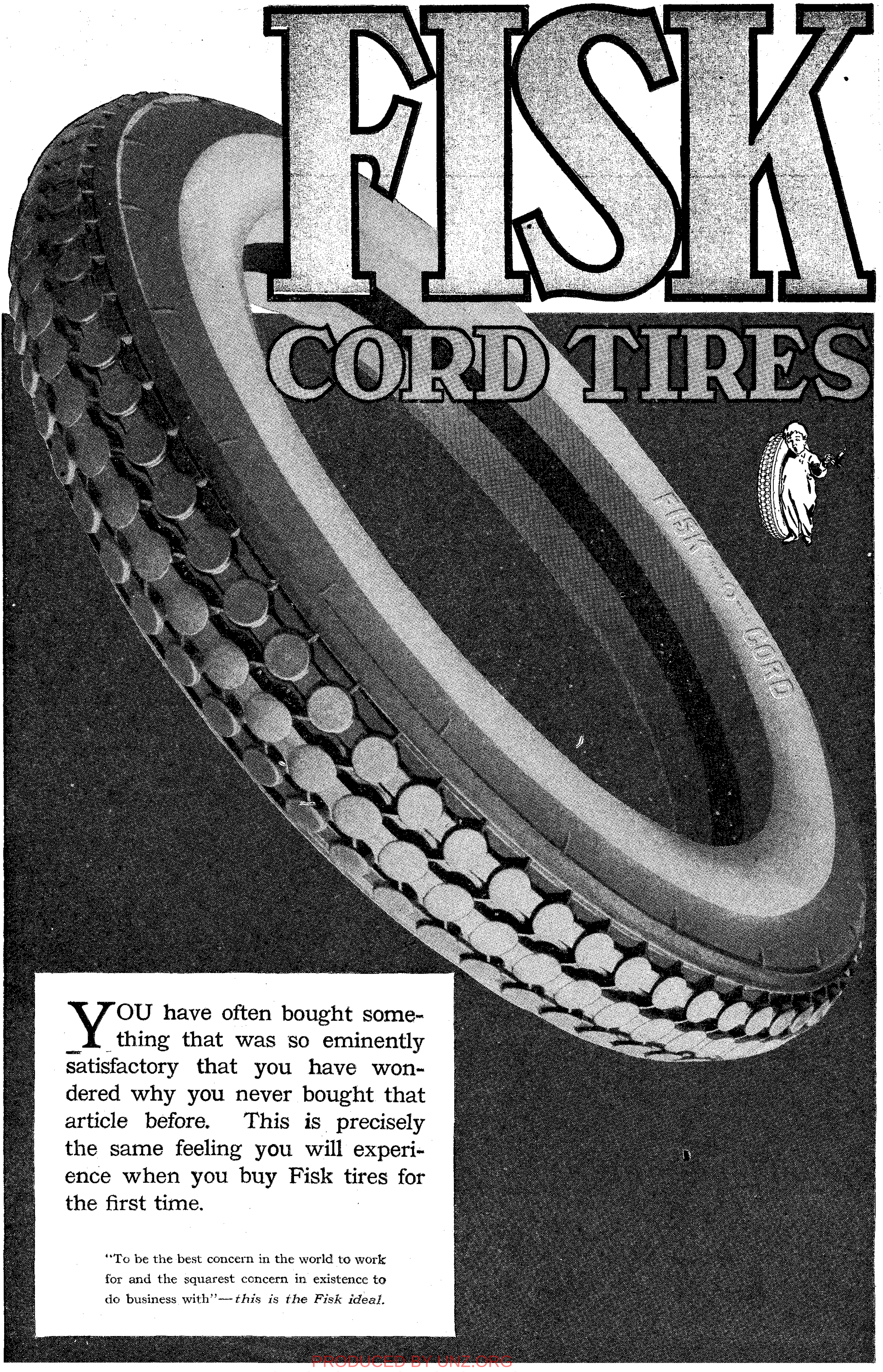
	Tons	Value
Amount purchased	62,000	$15,500,000
Amount held in United States	13,500	3,100,000
Total amount shipped to France	48,500	12,400,000
Amount lost in transit	700	250,000
Amount landed in France	47,800	12,150,000

When the armistice was signed shipments were discontinued. Frames for twelve typical storehouses and sixty or seventy smaller buildings remained at point of embarkation.

Electrical work covered light and power supply for the seven subdivisions and its distribution. Lighting consisted chiefly of 200 to 500-watt nitrogen-filled lamps in steel reflectors, supplemented by flexible fixtures on benches and extension cords for machine tools. Shops with excessive fire hazard were lighted by improved type of gas-proof unit. Power for machine-tools, cranes, gun-shrinking furnaces, welding outfits, etc., was supplied at 440 volts, 3-phase, while machine-tools that required adjustable speed drive were provided with 230-volt direct-current motors. A total of 950 motors and 200 transformers was provided.

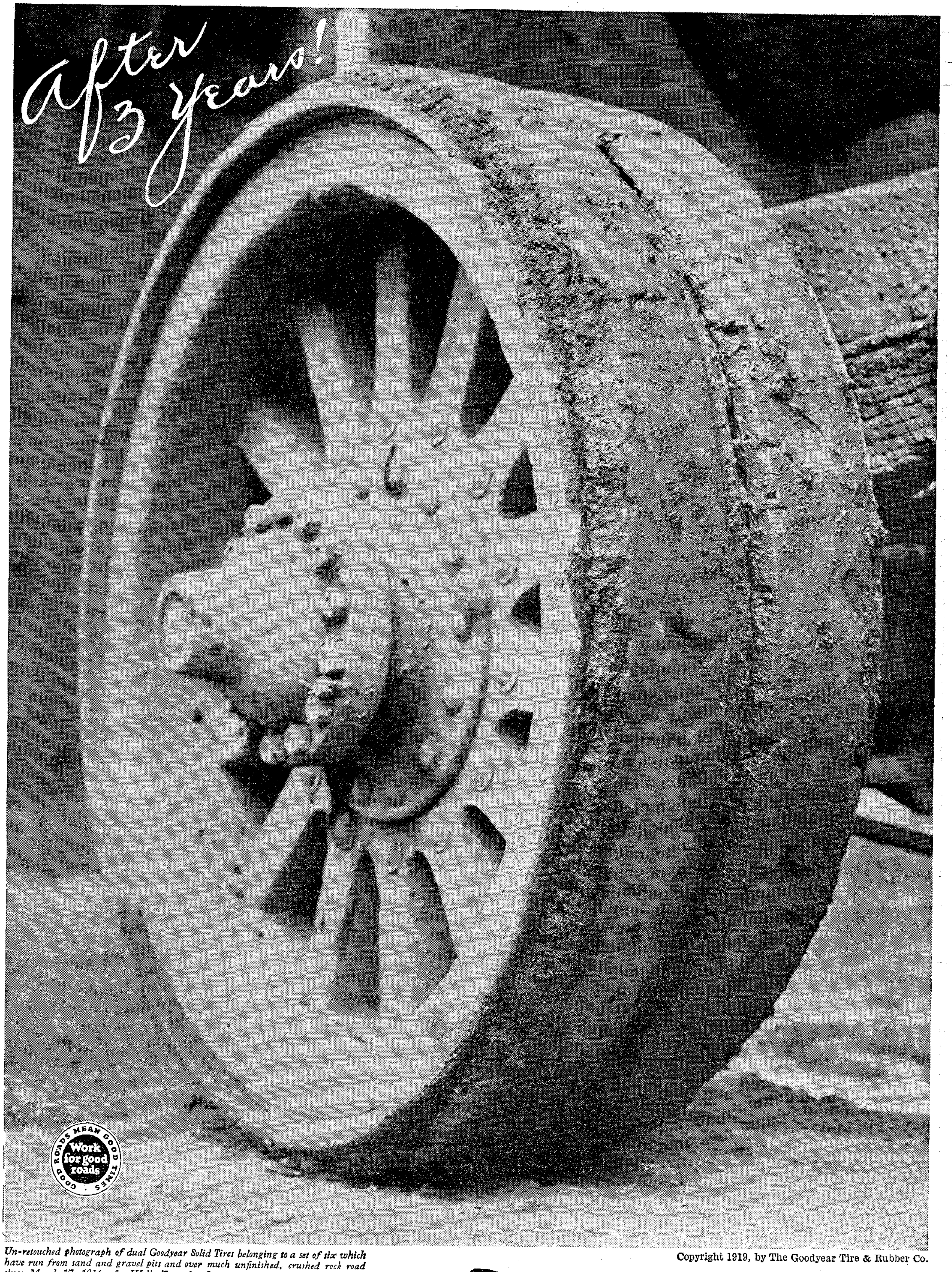
Mechanical service throughout shops and storehouses was furnished by traveling-cranes, jib-cranes, hand-hoists, industrial track, and gravity-conveyers. There are forty electric traveling-cranes of ten- to thirty-ton capacity, serving larger machine-tools. There are two hundred jib-cranes, three hundred and fifty I-beam trolleys, and four hundred hand-hoists in the huge tractor repair plant. For storehouses there are ten miles of industrial track, four hundred flat cars, and two hundred turntables, and in reloading-plant four miles of gravity conveyer. Four fifteen-ton steel, stiff-leg derricks with hoisting-engines, two fifteen-ton standard-gage locomotive-cranes, and four light traction cranes were provided at plant "B."

The main problem lay in design and



YOU have often bought something that was so eminently satisfactory that you have wondered why you never bought that article before. This is precisely the same feeling you will experience when you buy Fisk tires for the first time.

"To be the best concern in the world to work for and the squarest concern in existence to do business with"—*this is the Fisk ideal.*


After 3 years!
GOOD ROADS MEAN GOOD TIMES
Work for good roads

Un-retouched photograph of dual Goodyear Solid Tires belonging to a set of six which have run from sand and gravel pits and over much unfinished, crushed rock road since March 17, 1916—for Wells Transfer Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR

AKRON

Photographic Evidence of Unusual Tire Merit

> *"DURING the past seven years I have used several standard makes of truck tires but I have never found any to compare in durability with Goodyear Solid Tires. After a check-up of the regular daily trips made, I am positive that a set of six has traveled 132,519 miles thus far, on a truck hauling materials to road construction work. Another set has gone 75,000 miles to date."—Mr. Bert C. Wells, Owner, Wells Transfer Company, 22 Bayliss Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan*

Among the oldest Goodyear Solid Tires running today are the veteran six on a motor truck working for the Wells Transfer Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Since the truck was purchased on March 17, 1916, these tires have done hard duty for a total of 38 months, 15 of these months involving practically continuous day-and-night hauling under two shifts of drivers.

This term of service, therefore, has been the equivalent of more than four years of daytime hauling and yet it does not represent the full wearing possibilities of these long-lived Goodyear Solid Tires.

Carrying huge loads of sand, gravel and rock from pits to road construction work, at present about 20 miles distant, they still offer, to close examination, treads which are decidedly well preserved.

As evidenced by the photograph at the left, the treads have worn down evenly while traveling very uneven surfaces, both cutting and grinding; and the amount of scarring on them certainly is moderate considering the terrific punishment they have withstood.

The owner, Mr. Bert C. Wells, calls attention to the trips, averaging 25 miles each, made four times per day for 23 months and 8 times per 24 hours for 15 months, affirming that, thus far, these Goodyear Solid Tires have covered the almost incredible distance of 132,519 miles.

He also points to another set of six Goodyear Solid Tires which, although they have delivered 75,000 miles since December 17, 1916, are still strong and smooth, the rear treads remaining 1½ inches thick and the front treads 1¾ inches thick—with live rubber.

While the Goodyears have been piling up these maximum records, other makes of solid tires have required replacement, in complete sets, as often as once every three months.

Of course it should be noted, whenever Goodyear Solid Tires range from 25,000 miles to past 100,000 miles of service, that these high scores usually are assisted importantly by such tire care as is given or advised by Goodyear Truck Tire Service Stations.

The big system of hundreds of such stations, covering the country, is a very tangible and permanent part of the Goodyear program which aims at delivering through Goodyear Solid Tires the utmost mileage of which rubber is capable.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

TRUCK TIRES

"It Clamps Everywhere"

A NEW, wonderfully convenient lamp that you can attach anywhere—for reading in bed, for shaving—and to table, desk or chair.

Throws a clear mellow light, not too glaring—exactly where you need it. It does not strain the eye. It cuts the lighting cost.

Gripping clamp is felt faced and cannot scratch. Compact and durable—made of solid brass—guaranteed for five years.

S. W. FARBER, 143-149 SO. FIFTH ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Patented in U. S. A. and Canada

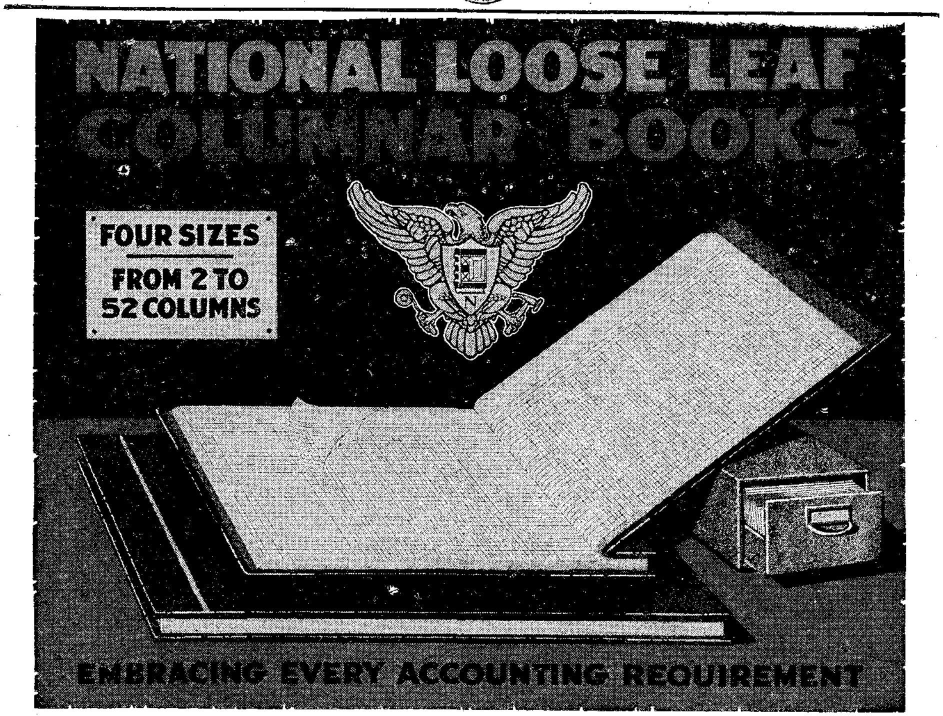
Adjusto-Lite

A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

TRADE MARK FARBERWARE BROOKLYN

Ask at the store where you usually trade for Adjusto-Lite. If they don't carry it, order direct.

Prices in U. S. A., complete with 8 foot silk cord, plug and socket. Brush Brass finish, $5. Statuary Bronze or Nickel finish, $5.35.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EMBRACING EVERY ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENT

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purchase of machine-tools for repair of ordnance. Time studies were made, schedules of operations established, and gigs, fixtures, tools, and gages designed to meet special needs. Seventeen hundred machine-tools were purchased, varying from fifteen-pound electric-driven hand-riveters to machine-driven gun-boring lathes, sixty feet long, weighing seventy-five tons and requiring two large freight-cars to move. Other details are given:

Gun-relining shop contained twenty-four engine-lathes, two hundred and nine gun-boring machines, sixty-six grinders, thirty-four miscellaneous machine-tools, two electric gun-heating furnaces and a shrinking pit. The large number of guns and constant repetition of processes of relining made it imperative that this shop be laid out on a manufacturing basis; operations were subdivided and specialized to obtain speedy production and admit of their execution by operations in place of skilled mechanics. Tools selected were mostly of single-purpose types and specifications carefully drawn to meet exact requirements. Boring of long taper-holes to receive liners and methods of extracting old and inserting new liners presented problems of interest. A number of graded taper-reamers were provided to be used in sequence for boring long taper-holes, and two electrical furnaces and a number of hydraulic compresses from four hundred and fifty to ten hundred-ton capacity were provided for extracting and inserting liners. For fitting exterior tapers of liners to interior of the guns specially heavy cylindrical grinders were provided.

The carriage-repair shops contained three hundred and seventy machine tools of every variety found in arsenals and jobbing-shops. Multiplicity of gun-carriages and vehicle parts, their great variety and uncertainty of damage that might occur to them, made it advisable to conform to the general plan of a jobbing-shop laid out on a gigantic scale. Woodworking and forge-shops supplemented these carriage-repair shops for repair of the heavy gun-wheels.

Rigid inspection by trained engineers resulted in detection of many errors and their correction at the factory.

For construction purposes revolving steam-shovels, hoisting-engines, concrete-mixers, portable boilers, rock-crushing plant, road-rollers, pumps, gasoline-engines, air-compressors, and all necessary small tools, camp commissary equipment and water-proof clothing were provided.

Early in the development Stone & Webster evolved a schedule of construction operations and progress expected, and from this worked up a schedule of shipments necessary to meet a construction program. In the early stages deliveries at port of embarkation were very satisfactory. A supply of material in excess of schedule requirements was allowed to accumulate at port, so as to permit speeding up construction in France if possible. After a few months, however, the Railroad Administration placed embargo on all shipments, which closed down receipt of material at port of embarkation. However, instead of possibility of speeding up construction beyond original schedule, conditions were such that the work proceeded at much slower speed. Construction was impeded by lack of material in France, and there was always a supply at port of embarkation to fill out cargo-space available.

Of fifty-eight thousand tons of material required for the complete project, forty-five thousand had been lightered before the armistice. The material was shipped in nearly one hundred and fifty boats, and the only loss was one consignment of seven hundred tons, valued at $250,000, on the steamer *Montanan*, sunk August 19, 1918, presumably by a German torpedo. Of over five thousand cars shipped inland many were delayed and frequently reloaded, but only eight failed to reach destination. It would be difficult to better this record even in times of peace, and for it the army transportation department is entitled to high credit.

Construction in France was very slow and discouraging, owing to the difficulty of determining actual requirements, transportation difficulties, continual shifting of labor, and scarcity of such building materials as had to be bought locally. However, storage space and shop facilities were always ready in advance of requirements. Construction work ceased November 25, 1918.

NOT HIGHBROWS, BUT WIVES AND MOTHERS, ARE DEVELOPED BY THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE TO-DAY

IT would seem from what Katherine Fullerton Gerould says in an article in *The Delineator*, dealing with the aims and ideas of graduates of woman's colleges, that no fellow should hesitate to ask a girl to marry him merely because she has had a college education. Mrs. Gerould tells us that the college girl of to-day is not nearly so "highbrow" as she was fifteen or twenty years ago. The writer bases her statements on the answers of some six hundred woman's college seniors to a questionnaire sent out a time ago by the publication mentioned. "Almost all these girls," she says, "are ready to marry, if the right man appears." Most of them seem willing to forget about a "career" if marriage should interfere with whatever plans they may have entertained along professional or business lines. The questionnaire contained queries regarding the amount of money the graduates consider necessary to start married life, what occupation they would engage in if they could follow their inclinations, and what they think about women smoking. The answers have been roughly tabulated and digested, and are set out as follows:

1. Do you plan to live at home next year?

Yes—247 No—361

2. Are your plans for the future in harmony with those of your parents for you?

Yes—481 No—75 Partly—22

3. If you could do exactly as you wanted, what occupation would you follow: Stage, business, writing, editing, law, medicine, etc.?

Business—130 Teaching—25 Writing—74
Medicine—58 Editing—62 Stage—72
Social Service—22

4. How much money, approximately, did it cost you to dress, per year, in college?

Less than $100—38 $400–500—75
$100–200—129 500–1,000—69
200–300—127 1,000 or more—11
300–400—97 Can make no estimate—41

5. At how much money, per year, do you estimate the value of your service as a wife

TIFFANY & CO.

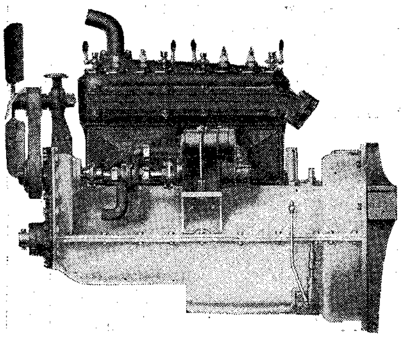
JEWELRY SILVERWARE WATCHES CLOCKS STATIONERY

EXPERIENCE RESOURCES FACILITIES

PURCHASES MAY BE MADE BY MAIL

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET
NEW YORK

Costs Less at the Higher Price



THE very fact that a Wisconsin is higher priced makes it cost far less ultimately—for this higher initial price is due to superior workmanship.

Every Wisconsin engine, before it leaves our shops, is so carefully fitted, adjusted and run in that it will run for months without attention. Each piston is perfectly fitted to its particular cylinder, each bearing is made 100% efficient, all working parts adjusted to the thousandth of an inch. The assembled motor is rigidly tested and inspected.

Such is the Wisconsin—a master power plant, its extra cost insignificant compared to the added value. When cheaper motors are worthless, the Wisconsin stills retains its original efficiency and dependable power.

This great motor can now be obtained in models exactly suited to passenger car, truck, tractor or motor boat. It is but good business to investigate the Wisconsin.

Specifications and booklet, "Honors Wisconsin Has Won," on request.

WISCONSIN MOTOR MFG. CO.
Station A, Dept. 350 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Distributors: New York Branch: T. M. Fenner, 21 Park Row, Factory Rep.
Marine Equipment & Supply Co., 610 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pacific Coast Distributor:
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1310 So. Los Angeles Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Wisconsin
CONSISTENT

and housekeeper, provided you sacrifice a "career" to home-life?

Less than $1,000—79
$1,000-2,000—243
2,000-3,000—50
More than $3,000—11

6. Which of the monthly magazines do you enjoy the most?

Atlantic—205 Others scattering

7. How much money do you think a man and girl need to marry on?

Less than $1,000—7
$1,000-2,000—168
2,000-3,000—260
$3,000-4,000-75
4,000-5,000—13
5,000 or more—14

8. How many children do you want?

None—10
1—4
2—76
3—163
4—179
5—55
More than 5—63

9. If you follow a professional or business career, would you attempt marriage and motherhood in addition, if you met the right man?

Yes—235
No—302
Marriage but not motherhood—26

10. Provided you could not have both marriage and a business or professional career, which would you sacrifice?

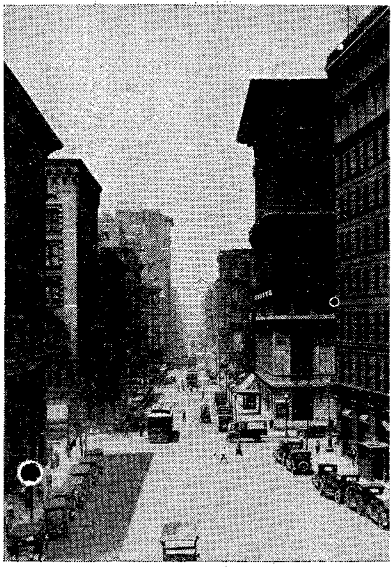
Career—522 Marriage—51
Undecided—22

11. What do you think of women smoking?

Approve — 122; Disapprove — 249; Wrong for men and women—74; Individual matter—111; Women as much right as men—47.

Mrs. Gerould explains that no tabulation can give all the information contained in the responses. In addition to replying to the queries propounded in the questionnaires, the young ladies make numerous comments, explaining or qualifying their answers. Thus it is said that in a number of cases where they say "one" or "two" in answer to the question as to how many children they want, they add that they "would be glad to have more if income permitted." We read further:

> Most of them intend, pending a possible marriage, to take up some serious work of their own. Very few of them intend to live parasitically at home if they can help it. But they will give up that work, whatever it may be—in most cases—because they feel that the job of being a wife and mother, if adequately performed, leaves no time or energy for any other business.
>
> Another very significant point is that nearly all of them condition motherhood. They want, not as many children as they can possibly have, but as many as they can do their duty by; as many as they can afford to give advantages to. A surprizing number of them would like several, if they can afford it. Comparing this monotonous, if not unanimous, opinion with that which prevailed fifteen or twenty years ago, one must say, candidly, that times have changed. Not at the moment of graduation, I think, did the average unbetrothed senior of those other years calmly envisage the prospect of sacrificing her "career" to a husband, or of bearing several children. All that might come, as events had their way, but it was not precisely what she was planning for.
>
> It is difficult to say why the college girl of to-day has an enthusiasm for marriage and motherhood that the college girl of earlier years did not, I believe, explicitly have. Partly, no doubt, because every one of late years has been preaching it to her, on economic, on scientific, on patriotic grounds. Partly, perhaps, because child-bearing becomes a less difficult business as medical science advances. Partly because the college girl of to-day is less a "special" case, and not necessarily any more intellectual than her sisters. On the other hand, the upbringing of a family is a far more expensive business than it used to be, and this might offset some of those other arguments. The fact remains that she is apparently more willing than she would once have been, to merge her individual life in marriage and to undertake child-bearing instead of a career.
>
> Yet we can not let it go at praising her for this attitude and damning the earlier products of the "higher education." The matter is too complex for that. There was, I fancy, in the earlier indifference, or actual aversion, to marriage and maternity a good deal of plain scorn. "To submit to tortures fit only for slaves to bear," as *Hypatia* said; more than that, to be occupied with matters any untrained mind could teach the hands to deal with. Also some of the earlier "suffrage" spirit, which resented doing anything that could give aid and comfort to the dominant sex. But there was something else: a real devotion to things of the mind; a real appreciation of the privilege of study and research; a real, almost spiritual, desire to be Mary and not Martha. Nor was it our selfishness that led them to choose, ahead of the event, "their own work" instead of marriage.
>
> Granted that they, too, felt it difficult, if not usually impossible, for a wife and mother to carry on her own profession or business, may they not have seen the absurdity of calling anything a "career" which you follow for a few years after graduation and give up when you marry? No man expects to attain success in business or excellence in a profession before he is thirty; and the serious work of the world would never be done at all if men abandoned their work when they married. Young women who were bent on proving that woman's intellect was as good as man's for scholarship, science, art, or business, saw that it would take a lifetime to prove such a proposition—not a few years between graduation and marriage. Because they cared a good deal about the intellectual life, they were often willing to eschew marriage and maternity. They saw that, by and large, a woman has to choose. And a big proportion of them chose the "career."
>
> Which leads me back to what I have hinted before: that the average senior seems less preoccupied with the intellectual life than seniors at women's colleges were wont to be. You can not take seriously the medicine or the law or the art or the teaching, or even the "social service," which is to be carried on between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-six, and then forever dropt. Most of these young women are quite hard-headedly sure that it will have to be dropt, and they are quite willing to drop it. Now and then you find in the list a girl who is not willing to; one such declares marriage "medieval." Marriage is more than medieval: it is archaic, as most of them appear to realize. Also, it is getting less easy all the time to turn over your household to paid assistants while you go forth and "profess" something. They are evidently aware of this, too. Most of them really want to be Martha, not Mary; and if there is still any doubt of it, the full tabulation shows women's magazines divide the honors with *The Atlantic Monthly*. In my own day, very few would have read the less serious women's magazines, and no



Washington Avenue Cannot Tell a Lie

IT'S a big, busy, downtown street in St. Louis.

It hasn't any cherry trees to speak of—but where we look up the avenue in this photograph, its buildings have more than 1200 openings equipped with Monarch Metal Weather Strips. In department stores, clubs, and the large wholesale shoe and clothing houses Monarch Strips have been installed for comfort and for economical building management.

Washington Avenue can't lie. The proof of Monarch merit is there—in 1200 openings—clear evidence that if cold, calculating business needs Monarch Weather Strip to save fuel and increase the comfort of employes and customers—it is certainly a necessity in American homes, where luxurious comfort is relatively more important.

Monarch Metal Weather Strips "Outstrip 'Em All."

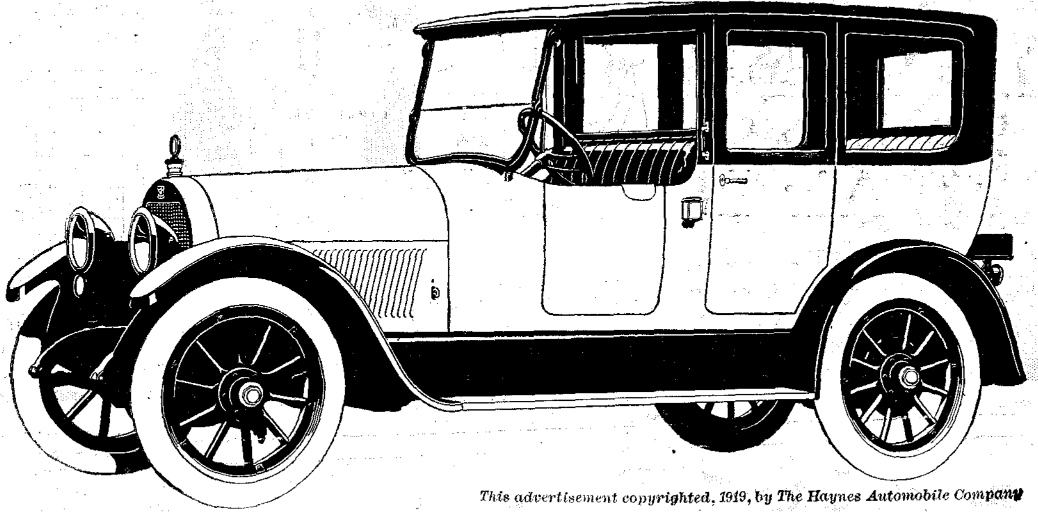
They are two-piece, tubular strips—exclusive Monarch design—one strip acting as a curved track for the other—with play enough between the two to permit easy and noiseless operation of the window—and because of their interlocking construction acting as a perfect and permanent seal.

Look up "Monarch" in the phone book, or write us for name of our nearest representative. A prompt inquiry will pay you in coal and comfort.

Monarch Metal Weather Strip Co.
5000 Penrose Street St. Louis, U. S. A.

Manufacturers also of Casement Window Hardware

MONARCH
METAL WEATHER STRIPS



This advertisement copyrighted, 1919, by The Haynes Automobile Company

THE 1920 HAYNES LIMOUSINE

AMERICA'S CLOSED CAR OF CHARACTER

THE NEW 1920 seven-passenger Haynes limousine is built in limited volume. It is a chauffeur-driven car of luxury, designed, finished and equipped for those whose positions demand a closed car of obvious character, utility and refined elegance. In accord with all the new 1920 Haynes cars, it offers a perfect combination of the four essential factors of car character—beauty, strength, power and comfort.

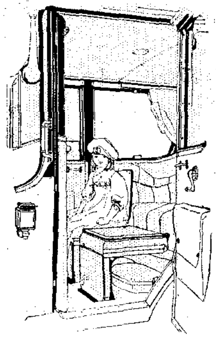
The dignified-lined body with its mirror-like finish opens to an interior of luxurious richness. Beautiful upholstery covers the restful lounge-like seats. Plump hassocks may be moved to the desired positions for providing complete comfort and relaxation. Silken curtains on quick-acting rollers await the wish of the owner for covering the wide glass windows.

Chaste Mount Vernon silver fittings blend harmoniously into the quiet, artistic interior. Two auxiliary seats of the most comfortable design are easily raised or lowered in position. Thoughtfully arranged conveniences and beautifications—the chaufphone, the mahogany vanity and smoking cases, the clock, the dome and quarter lights and the like—add to the cheerful atmosphere of the interior. The driver's compartment, finished in long-grain, hand-buffed leather, emphasizes the privacy and exclusiveness of the car.

Immediate delivery is promised for the 1920 Haynes limousine—a car whose elegance, serviceability and comfort cannot be overstated.

Should you not know where your nearest Haynes dealer is, kindly communicate with us and our response will be prompt.

The Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Indiana, U.S.A.



Luxuriously appointed interiors, thoughtful conveniences, and the many added niceties focus the new 1920 Haynes limousine to those who prefer the privacy of this chauffeur-driven car of character.

HAYNES

America's First Car

1920 "LIGHT SIX"

Open Cars

Touring Car—7 Passenger	$2685
Roadster—Four doors, 4 Passenger	2685

Closed Cars

Coupé—4 Passenger	$3300
Sedan—7 Passenger	3550
Limousine—7 Passenger	4200

Cord Tires and Wooden Wheels
Standard Equipment

1920 "LIGHT TWELVE"

Open Cars

Touring Car—7 Passenger	$3450
Roadster—Four doors, 4 Passenger	3450

Closed Cars

Coupé—4 Passenger	$4000
Sedan—7 Passenger	4200

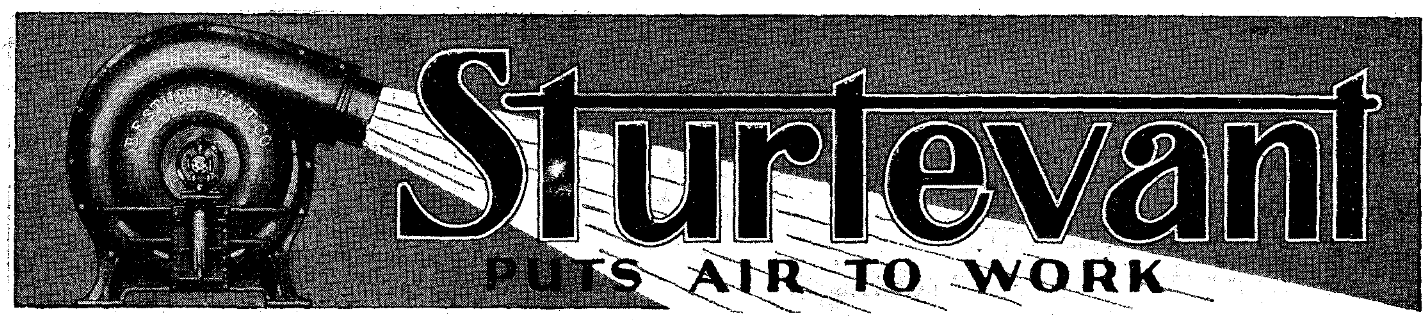
Cord Tires and Five Wire Wheels
Standard Equipment

Prices are F.O.B. Kokomo

A new catalog, beautifully illustrated, will be sent on request. Address Dept. 103.

The Haynes, AMERICA'S FIRST CAR, now exhibited by the Government at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., was invented, designed and built by Elwood Haynes, in 1893.

1893—THE HAYNES IS AMERICA'S FIRST CAR—1919



Air Is Free. Why Not Use It?

A Tea-Kettle and Steam

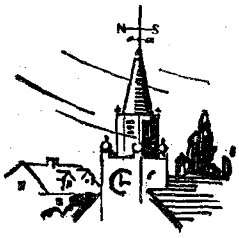
A steam jet from a tea-kettle told Watt how to meet his era of labor shortage and rising prices, and the Age of Steam was born.

With steam came power, and with power has come the use of air, and its control. Air, formerly used only to breathe, has been put to work doing hundreds of things, from cushioning a rubber tire to supporting aircraft heavier than itself.

Air Conveys, Cools, Dries

The leaves that blow along the ground tell you that air is a conveyor. The color of the leaves in the fall tells you that air is a dryer.

There are Sturtevant air conveyors that push or suck along on a column of air things light as cotton or corn-flakes, and things heavy as bricks or lumps of coal. There is Sturtevant apparatus for dehydrating fruits and vegetables, and high-humidity kiln equipment that dries wood in a moist, warm air that coaxes the moisture from the center of the wood *first*, drying the whole thoroughly, quickly, and without warp or crack.



The North Wind Cools The South Wind Warms

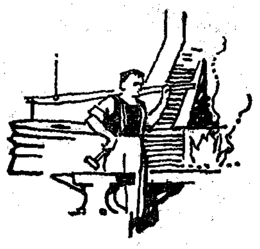
Wind out of the North shows air as a cooler. Wind from the South shows that air can warm things. The ocean breeze shows that air can carry moisture. The dust-whirls in the street breeze show that air can clean the ground of dust.

Sturtevant puts air to work by concentrated control and activation. Air is made by us to cool the spark of the wireless, to heat drying-chambers, to clean your rugs and floors.

The Bellows of the Village Blacksmith

was only an application of the fact that a breeze blowing on a bonfire would multiply the heat from the fuel. Today such a bellows is almost a curiosity.

The Sturtevant fan placed under grates gives a forced draft, or placed above the grates gives an induced draft by sucking the gases up from the flames and blowing them out the stack. This saves fuel, gives better control of the fires, and avoids the expense of a high stack.



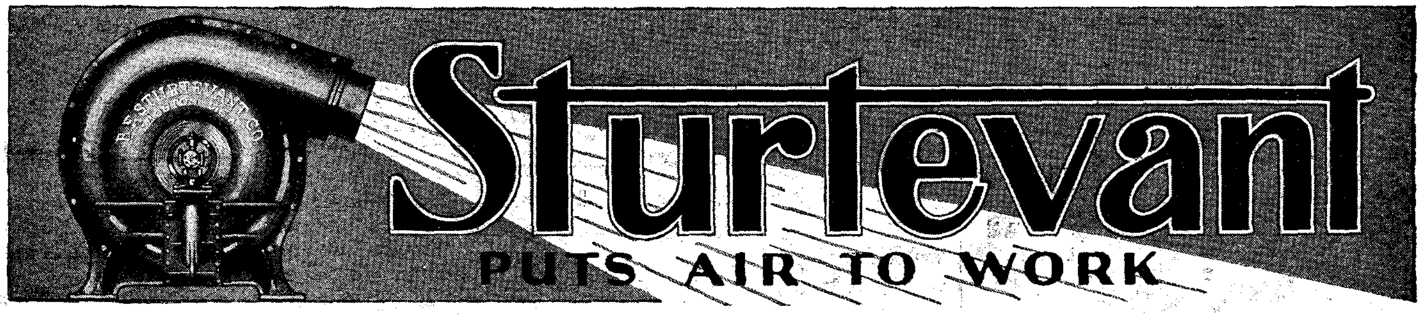
AIR ENGINEERING is the Sturtevant specialty. We know how to make it blow hot or cold, dry or moist, hard or easy. Sturtevant apparatus puts air to work on service you probably never connected with air.

There are Sturtevant heaters and ventilators to insure that the air in church, school, hotel, office, shop or subway is fresh, pure and right as to temperature.

If the changing conditions of the air and heat in your factory make your machinery or your product vary in performance, we can give you a permanent, satisfactory, static condition.

Use Air — On the opposite page is a list of industries in which air is profitably used. Let us tell you how.

Sturtevant advisory service is at your disposal. If you want to know how air can be put to work for you, telephone, wire or write for specific data about the application of air to the business you are in. Bulletins fully descriptive of the various work Sturtevant apparatus has done and can do have been prepared by our engineers and will be found to reflect the experience of our full sixty years as air engineers.



Where Air Is Put To Work

The use of air and the control of air is a modern manufacturing fact—just as the use of steam and gas and electricity is a fact. The uses of air are as varied as the uses of steam or electricity—only these uses have been more recently understood and applied mechanically. There is probably work in your factory that air can do, better than anything else can do it. There are firms in business using air for purposes not imagined a few years ago.

Sturtevant Puts Air to Work for the Following Kinds of Businesses

Are You in the List?

Airplanes and parts
Agricultural implements
Aluminum ware
Ammunition
Artificial limbs
Asbestos products
Automobiles
Babbitt metal and solder
Bags
Bakeries
Belting, leather
Billiard tables and materials
Boots and shoes
Boxes, wood and paper
Brass, bronze, copper products
Brick, tile, pottery, clay products
Brooms
Butterine plants
Candy manufacturers
Cardboard
Carpets, rugs
Carriage and wagon materials
Carriages and wagons
Cars and general shop construction
Cash registers and calculating machines
Cement
Chemicals
Chocolate manufacturers
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding
Coffins, burial cases
Coke
Condensed milk, milk products
Confectionery
Cooperage
Cordage and twine
Cotton goods
Crucibles
Cutlery and edge tools
Drug grinding
Dyeing and finishing textiles
Electrical machinery, apparatus
Electroplating
Emery and other abrasive wheels
Enameling
Felt goods
Fertilizers
Files
Firearms
Fire extinguishers, chemicals
Foundry supplies
Fuel, manufactured
Galvanizing
Gas and electric fixtures
Gas, illuminating and heating
Glass
Glucose and starch
Glue
Gold and silver, leaf and foil
Gold and silver, reducing and refining
Graphite, ground and refined
Hardware
Hardware saddlery
Hats, fur—felt
Ice, manufactured
Iron and steel, blast furnaces
Iron and steel, steel works
Iron, bolts and nuts, washers, rivets
Iron, forgings, including wire nails
Japanning
Jewelry
Jute goods
Lamps and reflectors
Lasts
Leather goods
Leather, tanned, curried and finished
Lime
Lithographing
Locomotives
Looking-glass and picture frames
Lumber and timber products
Malt
Marble and stone work
Matches
Mats and matting
Millstones
Minerals and earth, ground
Models and patterns
Motorcycles, bicycles and parts
Musical instruments and materials
Oil, cottonseed and cake
Oil, linseed
Ordnance and accessories
Packing houses
Paints
Paper and wood pulp
Paper goods
Patent medicines and compounds
Paving materials
Peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning and shelling
Pencils, lead
Pens, fountain and stylographic
Petroleum, refining
Phonographs and graphophones
Photographic apparatus
Pipes, tobacco
Plated ware
Plumbers' supplies
Printing and publishing
Printing materials
Pulp goods
Pumps
Refrigerators
Rice, cleaning and polishing
Roofing materials
Rubber goods
Saddlery and harness
Safes and vaults
Salt
Sand and emery paper and cloth
Saws
Scales and balances
Screws
Sewing machines and attachments
Shipbuilding
Show cases
Signs and advertising novelties
Silk weavers and dyers
Silversmithing and silverware
Slaughtering and meat packing
Smelting and refining
Soap
Soda water apparatus
Sporting and athletic goods
Springs, steel, car, carriage
Stamped and enameled ware
Steam fittings, steam and hot water heating apparatus
Steam packing
Stoves and furnaces
Structural iron work
Sugar, refining
Sulphuric, nitric, mixed acids
Surgical appliances
Tin plate and terneplate
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, snuff
Tools
Toys and games
Trunks and valises
Turpentine and rosin
Type founding
Typewriters and supplies
Umbrellas and canes
Varnishes
Wall paper
Wall plaster
Washing machines and clothes wringers
Watch cases
Watches
Whalebone cutting
Wheelbarrows
Whips
Windmills
Window shades and fixtures
Wire
Wirework, including wire rope and cable
Wood distillation
Wood, turned and carved
Wooden goods
Wool pulling
Wool scouring
Wool, shoddy
Woolen and worsted goods

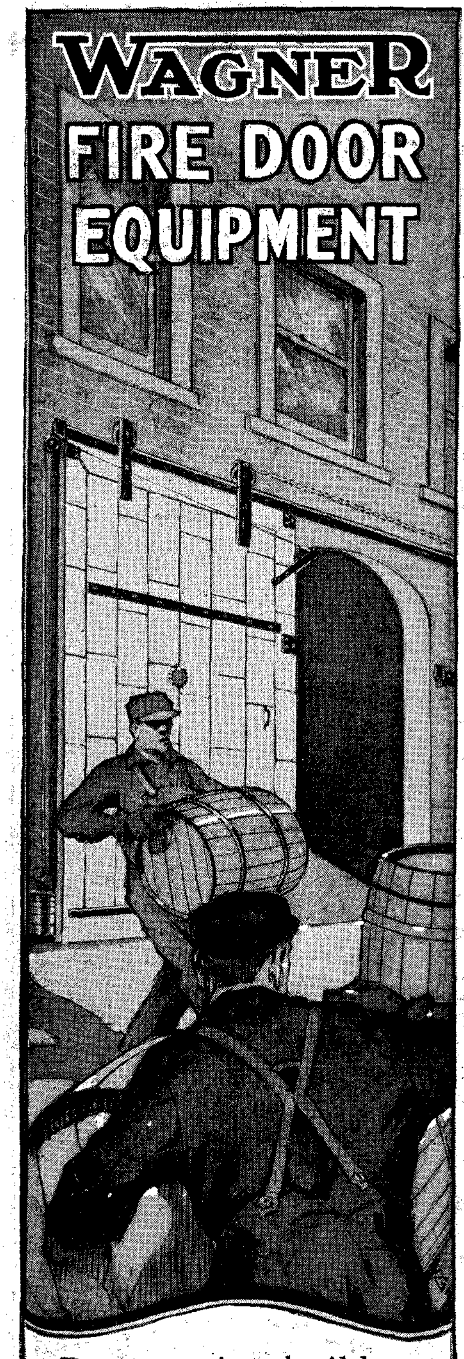
There are Sturtevant Bulletins, prepared with full descriptions of apparatus and installations, on every type of Sturtevant equipment. Let us know what work you have that you think air can do and we will send you the Bulletin that describes this service. Sturtevant Representative will on request visit your plant and consult with you. Write us. Address

B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY, Hyde Park, Boston, Mass.

Or one of the following Branch Offices

Atlanta, Ga. ....57 East 13th St.
Boston, Mass. ....555 John Hancock Bldg.
Buffalo, N. Y. ...101 Bedford Ave., Nye Park
Chicago, Ill. ....530 So. Clinton St.
Cincinnati, Ohio ....604 Provident Bank Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio ....330 Guardian Bldg.
Dallas, Texas ....4004 Rawlins Street
Detroit....................406 Marquette Bldg.
Hartford, Conn. ....36 Pearl Street
Minneapolis, Minn., 804 Metropolitan Life Bdg.
Kansas City, Mo. ....412 Reliance Bldg.
New York, N. Y. .... 52 Vanderbilt Ave.
Philadelphia, Penn. ....135 N. 3rd Street
Pittsburgh, Penn. ....711 Park Bldg.
Rochester, N. Y. ....1108 Granite Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Utah ......Walker Bank Bldg.
San Francisco, Cal......759 Monadnock Bldg.
Seattle, Wash. ....1134 Henry Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo. . 2086 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Washington, D. C. . .1006 Loan & Trust Bldg.
Winnipeg, Canada . . . . 508 McGreavy Bldg.
Toronto ....210 Lumsden Bldg.
Montreal ....404 New Birks Bldg.
Galt, Ontario

STURTEVANT ENGINEERING COMPANY, LONDON



Prospective builders of factories, warehouses, docks and other structures requiring automatically closing doors as a measure of fire protection are invited to send for Wagner Catalog No. F18 which explains in detail the many distinctive advantages of Wagner Equipment for sliding and swinging fire doors.

Catalog is free to architects, contractors and prospective builders

WAGNER MFG. CO.
CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, U.S.A.
Manufacturers of
Overhead Carrier Systems, Door Hangers and Tracks and Elevator Door Equipment

one would have owned up to it. No; they are not "highbrows" at all. See, too, what an overwhelming majority would choose "business" rather than adopt any profession.

In the answers to the query relative to women smoking, Mrs. Gerould finds a wide divergence in opinion, from that of the girl who thinks it spoils feminine charm to that which holds it to be a harmless or even a desirable habit. A general loathing of the "double standard" is indicated, many taking the attitude that while smoking is a disgusting habit for anybody, women have as much right to indulge in it as men. Further:

The tendency to demand for women everything that men have is not exactly new; but the *tendency to wish to deprive* men of something which is considered bad for women is new. It may be portentous; it may be merely absurd. But surely it is a new note.

It is inconceivable that most of these girls, no matter how provincial they may be, are unused to seeing men smoke. Undoubtedly, in most cases, their fathers and brothers, or anyhow their uncles and male cousins, smoke. They can not be shocked by men's smoking for the same reasons that lead them to be shocked by women's smoking. They say that it is "eugenically" bad for either sex; or that the use of tobacco is unclean, disgusting, wherever or by whom. In other words, they will not put up with a double standard even in the matter of smoking.

As I said, that is either portentous or absurd, according as you choose to take it. They will either outgrow it or they will bolster up the antinicotin crusade. It will be interesting to see which happens. I do not think that men, having permitted sectionalism and the sex to deprive them of alcohol, are going to let provincialism and the sex deprive them of tobacco. But that so many educated young women are ripe for the attempt is an interesting fact.

Apparently these girls all have up-to-date notions regarding the value of their services. A number of them state in response to questions upon this point that they are worth fifteen hundred dollars a year flat as housekeepers to the man they marry. Others suggest a half of their husband's income. Mrs. Gerould comments as follows:

Of course there is no way of telling precisely what they mean: if, for example, they mean that they would expect to pay half the expense of household and children out of their salary; or whether they would expect to have the *man shoulder those* expenses out of his narrow margin; or whether they mean only that their services are worth a figure they can not hope to get.

Those who think that you can not estimate those services in dollars and cents say so frankly. They are of course right, not only for sentimental reasons, but because a household budget is a very complicated thing, and is most happily met when the wife's services are not treated on a salary or allowance basis.

A wife can not be treated like a housekeeper, because she shares her husband's social responsibilities and his luxuries. She is much more expensive than a housekeeper. No man gives one-half or three-quarters of his salary as wages to a hired housekeeper. Until we know whether they expect to run the household out of the "money their services are worth," we can not tell whether they are reasonable or not. The interesting thing is that most of them consider they are worth something financially to their husbands, instead of being a financial drain on them. Beyond that statement we can not go, because it is all an unexplained muddle.

The question itself is misleading, in that, if it is answered by figures at all, it must be answered by a whole budget. So we must give these young women the benefit of the doubt, and assume that if they consider themselves worth, as housekeepers, most of their husband's income, they are prepared to pay, out of their share, most of the family expenses. I wonder, a good deal, whether they do mean precisely that. Let us, as I say, give them the benefit of the doubt. The answers are inevitably as misleading as the question.

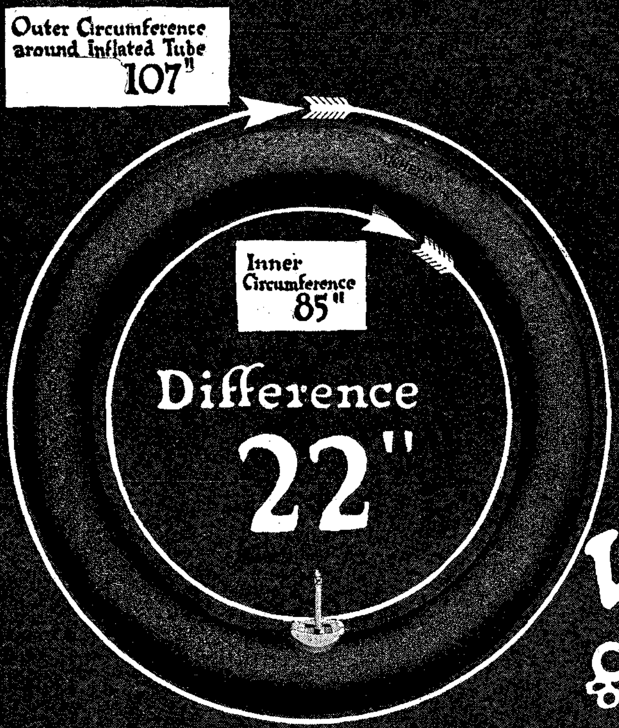
In concluding her observations on the information furnished by the replies to these questionnaires, Mrs. Gerould suggests that it is apparent the college girl of to-day has no idea of "challenging the other sex on intellectual grounds," but that "she is willing to restrict her own activity to intelligent wifehood and motherhood." And she adds the following opinion regarding the value of college training for women with the aims exprest by these graduates:

Personally, I believe that college training, if it is good, makes better wives and mothers than the lack of it. Otherwise, better not give it to most girls. I would say, equally, if college training unfitted men for *husbandhood and fatherhood, better not* give it to most boys. We are, I think, taking it all more normally nowadays; and if the boast of the men's colleges is that they fit boys for "life" in general, why should it not be the boast of women's colleges, too?

The intellectual specialist, man or woman, is a rare person and will work out his own problem. The old contention that college unfitted women for marriage has long since dropt to the ground. The more time she spends in college on the humani*ties and the natural sciences* (eschewing those vile substitutes which pretend to teach her how to make a home) the better it will be. The best she or her brother can get from college is a trained mind; and college is no more the place to teach her, specifically, cooking than it is the place to teach him, specifically, plumbing.

These girls, representing our best and most academic women's colleges, find that the most important thing in their lives is likely to be marriage with its sequel of maternity. They will not let their minds lie fallow. *But neither are they* peacocking about as to their intellectual attainments. College is pretty much like anything else for them. They are not hopeless bluestockings so long as they prefer the women's magazines to most others, and business to all professions.

The intellectual fire, you may say, has died down in the college girl. Pretty obviously it has. But that had to come. Some of us may regret the age of the bluestocking; but you can not breed a yearly crop of *Hypatias* through many decades. Most of us will agree with these young women that what counts, for any generation, is what it can do for the next: whether by dying for it or by living for it. And what strikes one most in all of them is their



Surprising though it may seem to the uninitiated, the outside circumference of any inflated 34 x 4 tube is 22 inches greater than the inside circumference.

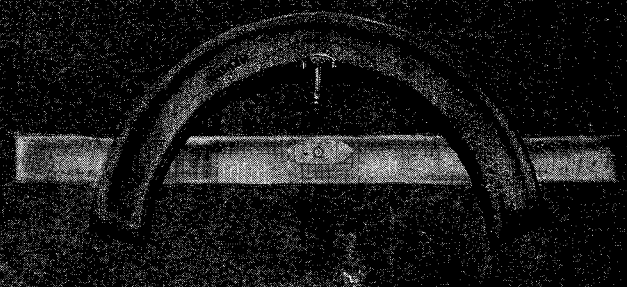
Where are you going to get those extra 22 inches?

Any inner tube when inflated is radically longer around its *outer* circumference than around its *inner* circumference as is shown by the illustration above.

Recognizing this basic principle, Michelin Scientists have built this difference into the Michelin Tube by making it ring-shaped.

But every other tube is made perfectly straight—its outer circumference being of practically the same length as the inner circumference.

Since all tubes when in service must fill the inside of the casing, it is obvious that straight tubes must be stretched on the outer circumference or compressed next to the rim or both, whereas Michelin Tubes, being shaped to fit, are free from all strains of tension or compression.



MICHELIN TIRE CO., **Milltown, New Jersey**

Canadian Headquarters: Michelin Tire Co. of Canada, Limited,
782 St. Catherine Street, W., Montreal

Dealers in all parts of the world

MICHELIN

For a Long-Lived Car

These Ideas Prevail

NEW
Mitchell
SIXES

Our Victory Model

New in a Hundred Ways

LATE in 1916—before the war—we decided on complete revision of the Mitchell Six. At that time the Mitchell was a 14-year development. We had pioneered Light Sixes.

But the years had convinced us of the need for sturdier cars in this class, and we resolved to build them. The great object was more strength and endurance. The improvements are mostly larger parts, better materials, new heat treatments, finer workmanship, etc.

There are many new features of importance. The body is new in lines and equipment, in color and finish, in beauty and comfort. The new model looks its newness in every touch and detail.

But the gains which mean most are the great strength, the lessened wear, the freedom from troubles, and the lower cost of upkeep and of fuel.

After Years of Use

This model is our idea of the future type of Six. It is a long-lived car. It means lasting satisfaction, slow deterioration.

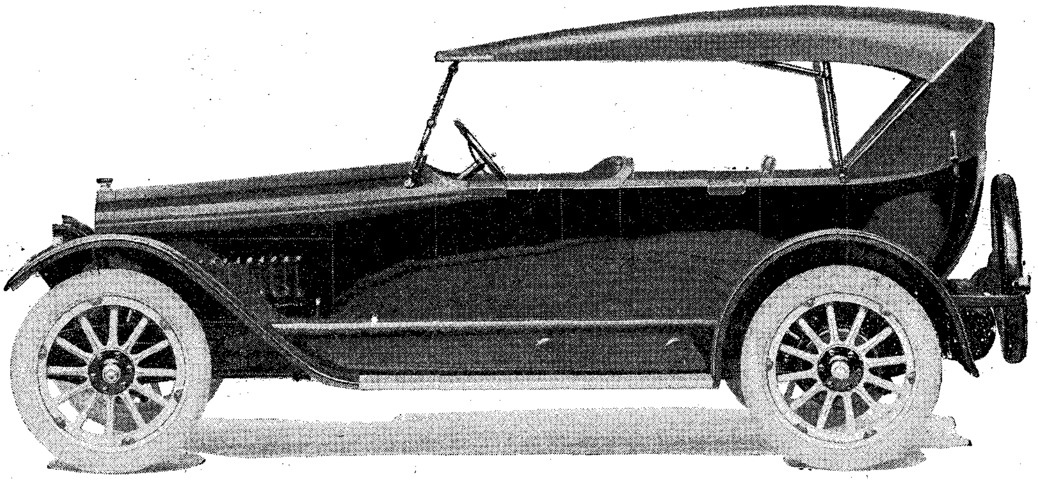
These facts are not published to increase demand today. Our object is to set down the future Mitchell policy. There are new facts to consider in buying Sixes now.

Compare the new type with the old. Mark the difference which exists today. Then consider what a difference five years' use will show. Do that and you will realize why we changed this car.

5-Passenger Touring Car
120-Inch Wheelbase—40 h. p. Motor
$1690 at Factory
3-Passenger Roadster same price

Also built as Sedan and Coupe

7-Passenger Touring Car
127-Inch Wheelbase—48 h. p. Motor
$1875 at Factory



7-Passenger Touring Car

We Lower Upkeep Costs

For Mitchell Owners

THERE are many places in a car where a little extra money saves the average owner much. In this new Mitchell we have spent that extra money on new machinery and equipment so as to insure finer workmanship and more exacting tests.

Many parts are built larger and stronger. We are using costly steels, new heat treatments, 123 drop forgings.

The new car is uniquely quiet. Cylinders are ground. Gears are accurately mated, pair by pair. Engines are run by dynamos to prove their silent smoothness. Transmissions are tested by electric apparatus in a sound-proof room.

A new disc clutch is adopted. The steering gear is ball-bearing. The axles have both taper and ball bearings. Brake efficiency has been increased by new design.

A Surprising Price

These hundred improvements add much to the cost of construction. The infinite care means more time on each car. These tests and inspections are costly. Yet Mitchell prices have been kept uniquely low.

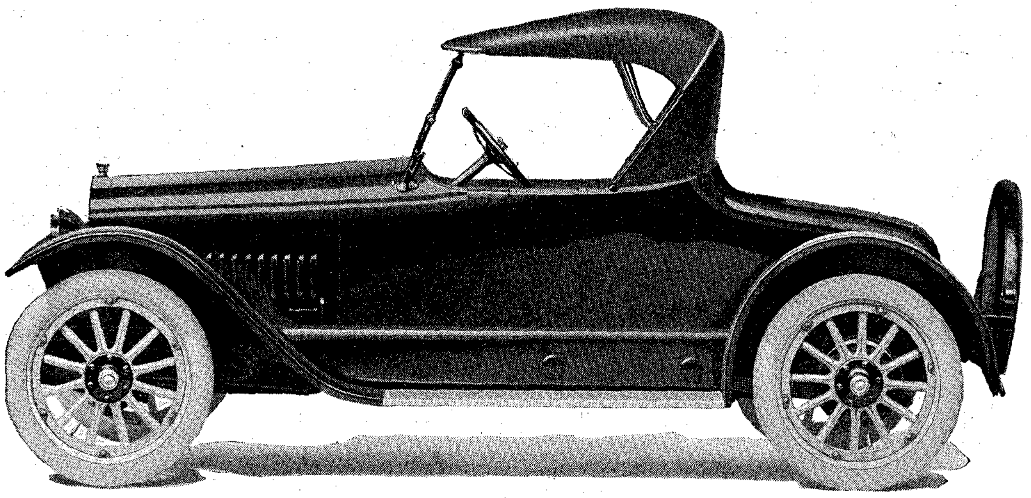
That is a result of factory efficiency for which this plant is famous. Here we build the complete car—motor, chassis and body.

For details, write for our new catalog. Or go over the car with our dealer. These Mitchell revisions are the most notable fact in Motordom today.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc.
Racine, Wisconsin

NEW
Mitchell
SIXES

A Two-Year Revision
Of a 16-Year Six



3-Passenger Roadster

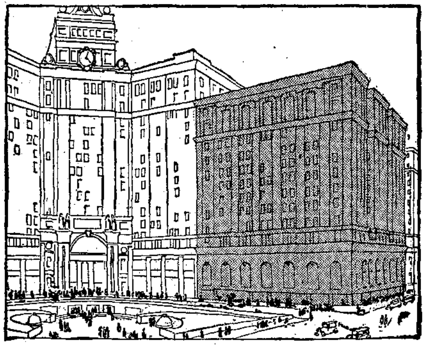
An Extraordinary

WELCOME

¶ What is easily recognized as the Cleveland spirit greets the visitor to the sixth city. ¶ He is made to feel Cleveland's bigness, enterprise, optimism. ¶ It is fitting then that this hotel, the first part of the new $1,000,000,000 civic group, should express the full buoyant Cleveland welcome with an all-inclusive hospitality. ¶ Even several million dollars' worth of creature comforts does not compass our best endeavor. ¶ For we surround busy people with modern and scientific aids devised to help make each day fruitful in the extreme.

Cleveland's largest hotel, facing on Public Square, at the intersection of the city's main thoroughfares. The hotel nearest the downtown stations of principal railroad and steamship lines. Directly adjoining location of projected Union Station. One thousand rooms and baths. Every room with full outside exposure. Single rooms can be arranged en suite. Servidor service. Special Sample Accommodations. Washed-Air Ventilation. Circulating Ice Water.

Hotel Cleveland *Ohio*



Perspective of new Cleveland Union Station showing how it will directly adjoin this hotel

tremendous sense of responsibility to the children they may have. The desire for children is as old as time, tho now and then it may suggest abeyance for a brief moment in this or that country. The sense or responsibility for one's children is also as old as time; but with it has usually gone the less attractive sense of the responsibility of the child to the parent. This passionate sense of duty to the child without any sanctimonious or selfish reaction is, if not really new, at least new enough to be striking.

Not to expect to be spared either pain or toil; to want children for the children's own sake, and to admit that the happiness and the success of the child are "up to" the parents—that is really fine and brave. They are very gallant, these girls, and if they are met in the same spirit, and if there are enough of them, they may yet save America.

AIRPLANES STILL IN DEMAND

THOSE who see no future in commercial aviation are dealt with anecdotally by *The Aerial Age Weekly* (New York, September 1), as follows:

"One of these chronic pessimists who have been standing in the way of aeronautic progress was arguing with Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss that he could not see much of a future for civilian aviation.

"'I don't know anybody who is buying an airplane,' he said, with a tone of finality, and apparently fully convinced that his argument was unanswerable.

"'Do you know anybody who is buying a piano?' inquired Mr. Curtiss.

"Of course he did not, nor do you, gentle reader. You do not ever know anybody who is buying a Ford or a hat or a pair of shoes. Yet the piano-factories are as busy as ever—and the last report had it that Henry Ford had paid the best part of one hundred million dollars for the minority stock of the Ford company.

"Nevertheless, over five hundred airplanes have been sold and delivered to individual owners since March, 1919, and the reason not over that number have been delivered is that the manufacturers could could not produce faster. The demand is as great for $7,500 pleasure airplanes as it is for $2,500 airplanes. A great many buyers acquired Curtiss training airplanes because they could not get the *Oriole* type of pleasure airplane—or any other type.

"The first *Oriole* was built for the Second Pan-American Aeronautic Exposition, which was held at Atlantic City in May, 1919. It will be recalled Roland Rohlfs flew it to Atlantic City on May 1 in a storm, carrying the Hon. Victor Hugo Barranco, special representative of the President of Cuba, as passenger. By June the demand for this type of machine caused the Curtiss Company to put it in production. It was decided to build ten, then twenty, then thirty-five, then one hundred and thirty-five. We will not give away a trade secret by stating the present number of *Orioles* and flying-boats sold to-day, but we may state that over one hundred people are waiting patiently—and some impatiently—for deliveries.

"Here is another case. A well-known veteran aviator secured the agency for second-hand military training airplanes and inserted five advertisements in *Aerial Age*. He got over four hundred orders and inquiries—but has been unable to get airplanes fast enough to fill the orders. Another *Aerial Age* advertiser had only one airplane to sell and wanted $7,500 for it. He sold it—and had a score of prospective customers to spare."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

SOME OF THE NOTABLE AMONG CURRENT NOVELS

WHAT was good this season in the way of fiction? Few have time to go through everything; few can be sure of getting hold of what they wouldn't wish to miss? It would be hard to go wrong on Leonard Merrick, who is being brought out here, volume by volume, in a new edition, "engineered," as J. M. Barrie says, by his fellow writers. But because Mr. Merrick has long been known only to a small public as the novelists' novelist, one should not fancy for a moment that he is above the heads of the crowd. There is no one like him for sheer happy story-telling without a trace of self-consciousness or artifice. His books are as fresh and sparkling as when they were written, partly because he makes us feel their trueness to life, with all its scalds of poverty and sordidness, partly because he makes us feel the wonder of the romance that transfigures life. Of all his books, "Conrad in Quest of His Youth" (Dutton) has been the favorite of many, tho it has neither beginning nor ending, and it is as unmoral as Nature herself. It seems the simplest and most spontaneous of narratives, but, again and again, we stop to laugh delightedly, "That's good!" or wistfully to recall those golden days when we, two, dwelt in Arcady.

At the other extreme from Mr. Merrick's limpid clearness is the rich and many-colored pattern of another writer who is supposed, justly or unjustly, to be difficult reading—Joseph Conrad. Any artist must be met half-way by his public, but in "The Arrow of Gold" (Doubleday), Mr. Conrad has woven romance incarnate into a tale that is simple, sensuous, and passionate, and as free from complexities as his artist's sense of the complexities of human experience renders possible. The murky intrigues of a royalist uprising form only the background for a tale of love triumphant, brooded over by the magic and mystery of the sea. There is something direct and elemental in the artless infatuation of the young sailor, known only as Monsieur George, palpitating on the threshold of his first love, and the experienced Doña Rita, with eyes of melted turquoise, "a woman with a terrible gift of familiarity," whose youth and innocence still make answer to the youth and innocence of her lover. Mr. Conrad invests their story with a surpassing glamour that is heightened by the sense of fatality that seems to haunt the lives of all those that go down to the sea in ships; and if we wish that the ending could have left the lovers in the deep and joyous tenderness of their self-surrender, still we could ill have spared the mordant philosophy of that last chapter.

What is a happy ending? And has Joseph Hergesheimer christened his book of stories, "The Happy End" (Knopf), half in irony? Or does he mean that material standards are of no avail when it comes to weighing happiness in the balance, and that, in these tragedies of the soul, peace of soul can come only from renunciation? In any case, the sensuous qualities of his work are too predominant for him ever to be regarded as a moralist, and it is merely interesting to observe in his successive books the gradual emergence of his philosophy of life. Nowhere can it be more readily traced than in these seven tales, some in his earlier manner, some in his later, but all of them charged with meaning and aching with emotion. Mr. Hergesheimer has always a

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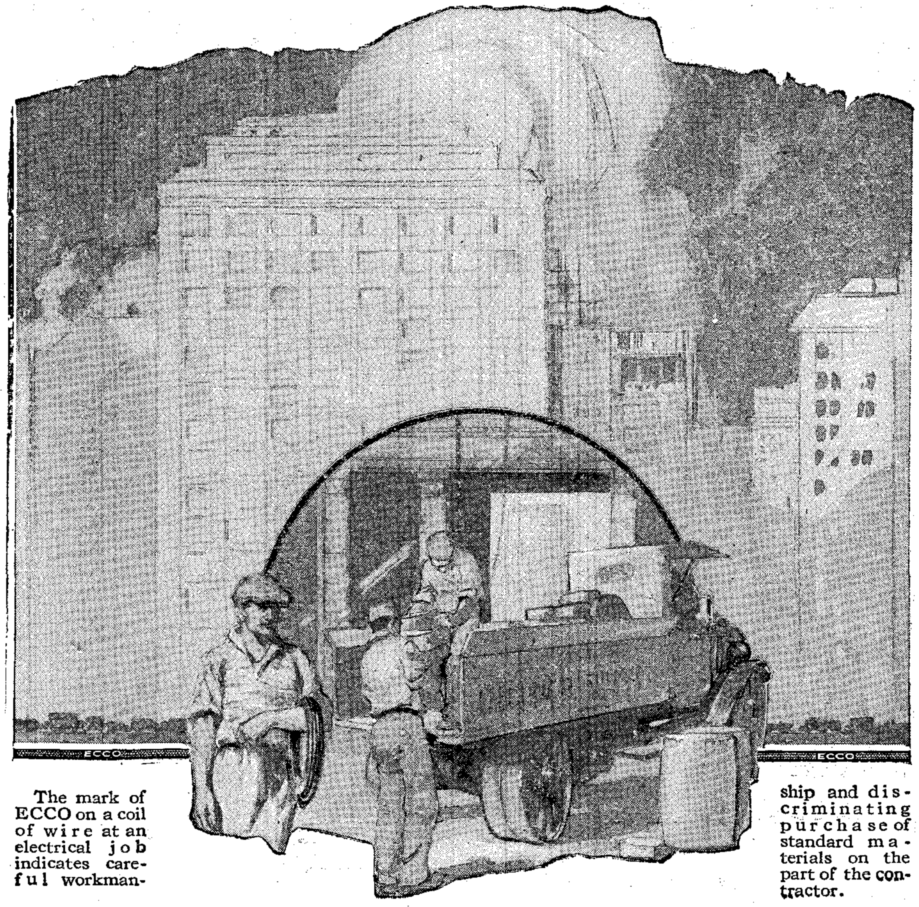

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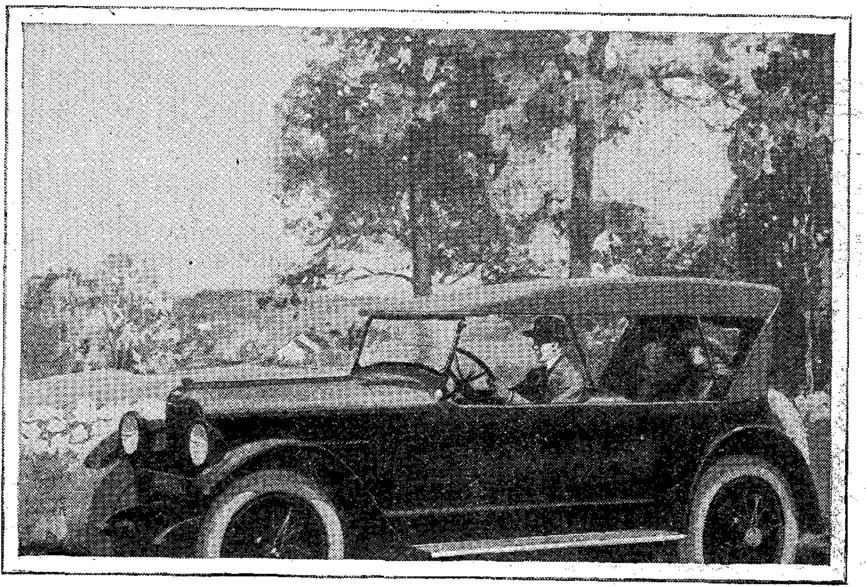
REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

story to tell and he tells it with unfailing distinction. His gift for the names of his characters has commonly been unerring, but the titles of these tales amount almost to an inspiration. "Lonely Valleys," "The Thrush in the Hedge," "Flower of Spain," almost shadow forth their substance with singular aptitude, until the terse materiality of "Bread" comes like a shock in the midst of their spiritual quality just as the deliberate sensuality of the story comes like a shock in the midst of their delicacy and repression. "Bread" is gross.

"The Great Hunger" (Moffat, Yard & Co.), by Johan Bojer, came out in translation a few months before this season's crop of novels, but it has been making its way so gradually as almost to be counted among them. It is by a Norwegian author, hitherto unknown in this country, but tho the scenes are laid in Norway it is so universal in its appeal as to belong to no time or place. It is conceived in terms of the utmost beauty and austerity, and written with a simplicity that is infinitely touching. A peasant lad moves through life in a constant search for happiness. Again and again he attains all for which he has been striving in the way of what the world would count success, only to find that contentment has slipt through his fingers. How best to capture happiness is the age-old riddle of existence: and Bojer, like Goethe, finds its solution only in the reduction of life to its simplest terms and in the selfless devotion of oneself to humanity. Just as Faust comes nearest to experiencing the supreme moment by reclaiming the waste land from the sea, so Peer Holm finds his triumph over a world that seems inexplicable and profitless by sowing corn in his enemy's field—"that God might exist."

What Bojer calls "the spark of eternity" is again the theme of H. G. Wells in his latest production, "The Undying Fire" (Macmillan), and, again, is faith in service toward humanity affirmed as the only way to keep it aglow. Mr. Wells has never shown himself more dramatic or more absorbing than in this modern version of the Book of Job. There is no sense of assisting at an allegory. Each one of the characters is as strongly individualized and as preposterously human as any one we meet in real life, notwithstanding the grotesqueness with which their names are parodied. There is a certain note of condescension toward Mr. Wells in the minds of many as a consequence of what practical men of affairs must naturally feel toward an idealist, but he can never be neatly docketed and put away. He is constantly breaking out in fresh places, and what is most striking in this, his latest book, is not the passionate sincerity of his convictions and their scientific up-to-dateness—those we rather take for granted—but his sardonic humor. Mark Twain is regarded as a humorist by those who never dream of the iconoclasm in which his cosmic philosophy is grounded: H. G. Wells is regarded most often as an iconoclast and a philosopher, but he shows himself here a past-master of satire and of bitter irony. The caustic veracity with which the speeches of his characters are reported is unsurpassable. It is difficult to conceive of anything more excruciatingly funny than Sir Eliphaz holding forth on what the doctor denominates spook stuff, with its culminating fantasy of Raymond "attending



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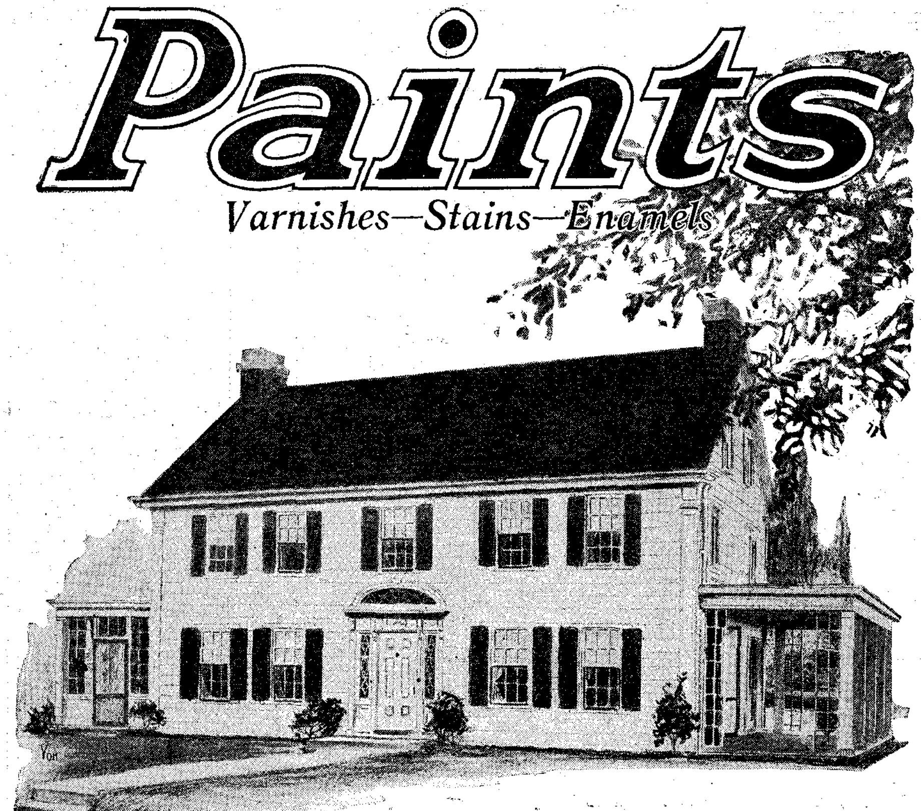

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

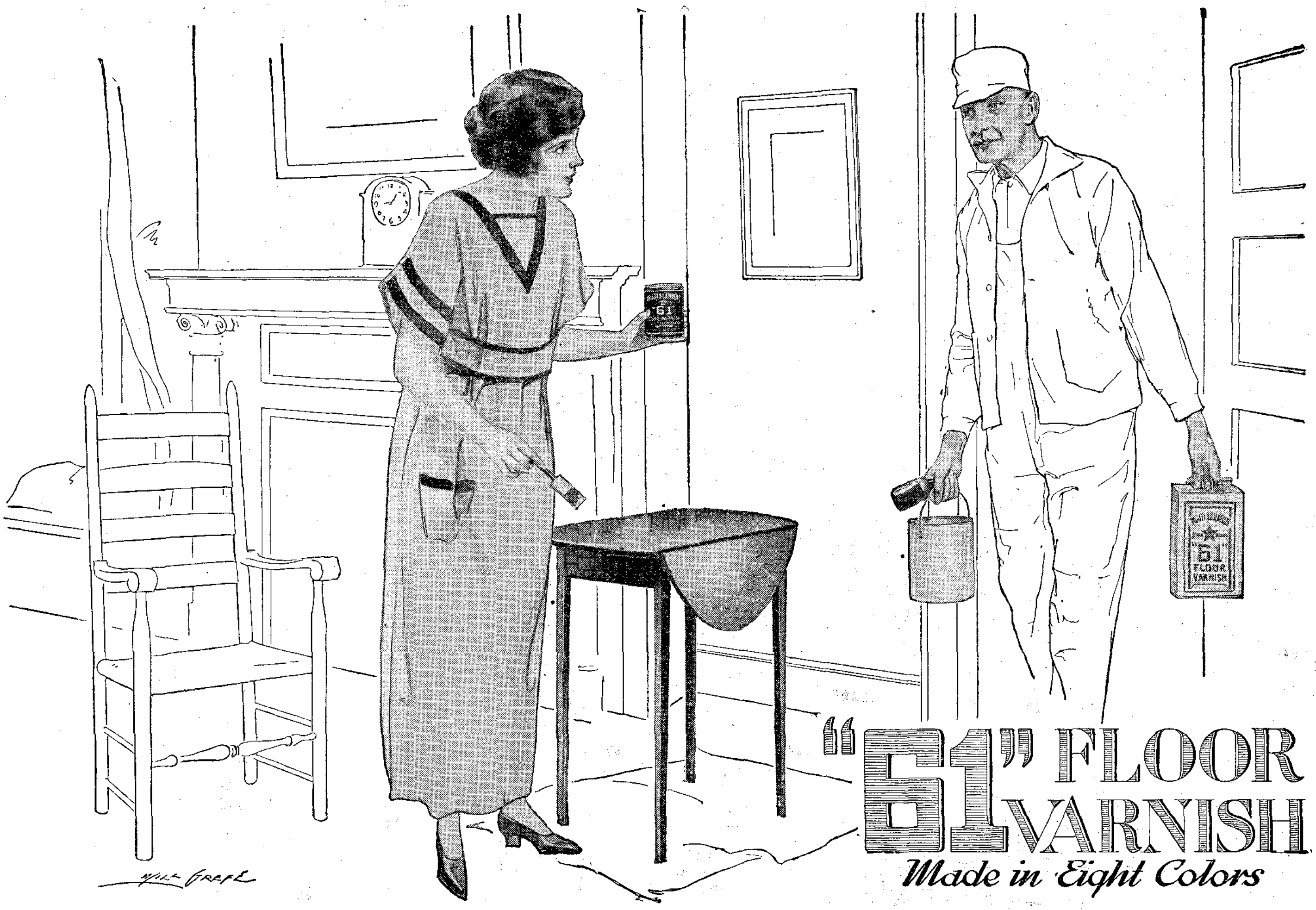
a reception on the very highest plane, possibly as a compliment to Sir Oliver."

If a similar taste in humor be one of the closest bonds in friendship there must be an endless chain of those linked together by a common delight in Harry Leon Wilson. "Ma Pettengill" (Doubleday), his latest offering toward the gaiety of nations, is well named, for these stories reek with the individuality of our old friend from Red Gap. She has in high degree the gift of expression as well as the true gift of comedy. No matter how farcical may be the situations in which her people find themselves, there is no burlesque in the native wit with which they are presented for our diversion. She "does things with language," as she remarks of one of her characters, but it is her sense of personality and the keenness of her observations that make the beings who troop through her pages so lifelike. Their twists and turns of speech are mimicked with a precision that renders us alive to their absurdities as no exaggerations could accomplish, and her fundamental kindliness softens the shrewdness with which she lays bare the foibles of her fellow mortals.

Irvin Cobb is another author always assured of companionship with those who delight in his special brand of humor. In his skit, "The Life of the Party" (Doran), he pokes fun at the denizens of Greenwich Village in the adventures of a dignified lawyer who tries to return from one of their costume balls in clothes that consist mostly of a "bright pink one-piece article of apparel" supposed to represent a child's rompers. The attempts of Mr. Algernon Leary to find shelter reminds us of the familiar nightmare where we find ourselves in some public place clad in scanty raiment. His adventures as he runs amuck and becomes the life of more parties than he had bargained for are hugely diverting.

Anna-Rose and Anna-Felicitas, the appealing little heroines of "Christopher and Columbus" (Doubleday), were also buffeted about in their efforts to obtain a resting-place but for a very different reason; and if the humor of their attempts is less uproarious it possesses a sting that saves it from any question of insipidity. The twins are about the age that the April and May babies in "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" would be at present, and as they are the creations of the same writer we can easily fancy them those adorable little ones grown up and terribly hurt at being shunned by every one because of their German father. They had a hard time of it till marriage came with its solution of every problem, as is the time-honored province of marriage in fiction. As their Aunt Alice says, sighing heavily, "When you've married men, after that, of course, you love them"; and the account of the young adventurers' discovery of America makes a pretty romance unadulterated by any admixture of reality.

The title of "Love-Stories" (Doran), as Mary Roberts Rinehart succinctly christens her pleasing collection of tales, could hardly provoke criticism in the minds of the most captious. Youth and love, and then more youth and love, shine forth resplendent from a world where hospitals and war and transports seem only to exist as a journey's end for what, unde



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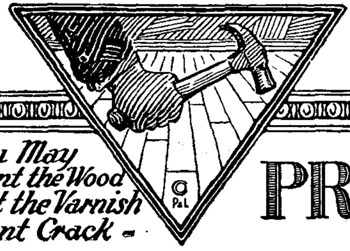
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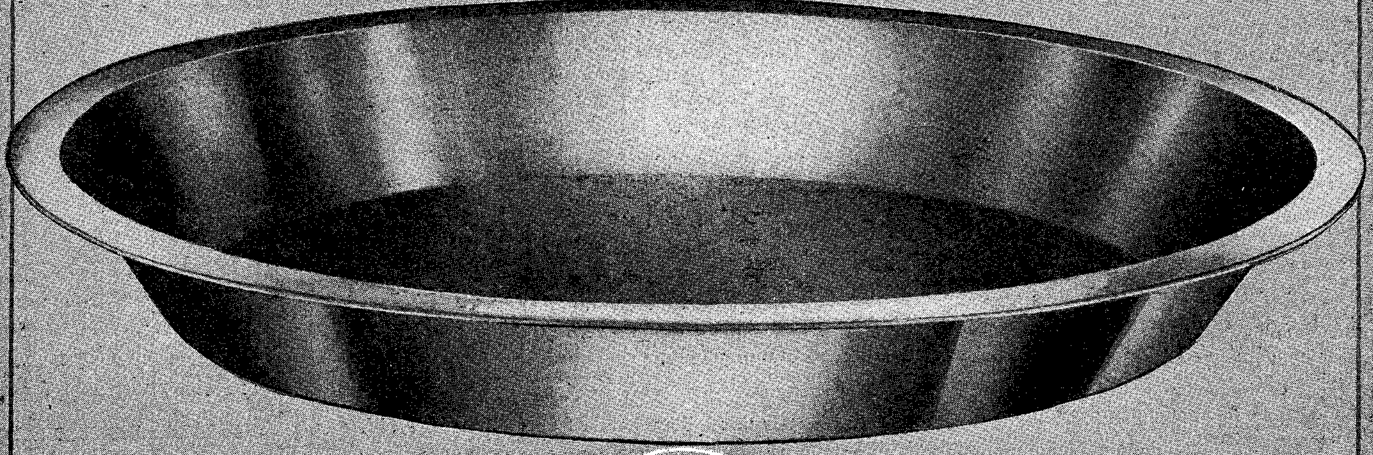

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

Mrs. Rinehart's competent treatment, might be called in more senses than one the most engaging of human relations. Humor, sympathy, and understanding irradiate the little book, and no one need fear being depress by the hospital atmosphere which lends local color to most of the stories. These are such exhilarating hospitals that we quite agree with the prospective probationer who is being shown about by the head nurse.

Where does fiction end and reality begin? Theodore Dreiser is so much of a realist that his fictitious characters might well have been drawn directly from life. In "Twelve Men" (Boni & Liveright), he has given us a remarkable series of character studies of his friends that make no pretense at being anything more dramatic and that yet are fascinating, one and all, and far more impressive than if any attempt had been made to make them adorn a tale. We do not need even the vicarious interest of an attempt to ferret out the names of the originals of the sketches and to link them up with what we knew of these people in real life, tho some references are obvious and others obscure rather because the men were obscure than because the author has made any effort to disguise them. We are apt to think of Mr. Dreiser in much the way in which he describes his Peter: "To me he illustrated the joy that exists in the common, the so-called homely and what some might think ugly side of life, certainly the very simple and ordinarily human aspect of things"—but here he shines forth as a sentimentalist. It is significant that reactions to sex play almost no part in the records of the life of these men, especially since Mr. Dreiser's own books usually reek with sex, and one is struck with the obvious reason. "It has been one of my commonest experiences," he says frankly, "and one of the most interesting to me, to note that nearly all of my keenest experiences intellectually, my most gorgeous *rapprochements* and swiftest developments mentally, have been by, to, and through men, not women."

All art is so much the result of observation and experience that even in what is frankly a romance the question is how much is invented. In "The Journal of a Disappointed Man" (Doran), by W. N. P. Barbellion, we have what purports to be an autobiography, with an introduction by H. G. Wells, who vouches for its authenticity. Whether it be fact or fiction, whether it be by the author given or by Mr. Wells himself, are of little moment: the fact remains that we have here a work of singular individuality, more thrilling than many a novel, more stimulating than most works directed primarily toward the intelligence. "There is no more delightful adventure," writes Barbellion himself, "than an expedition into a rich, many-sided personality"; and it is this that gives the book its fascination. It is cast in the form of a *journal intime* of a sort more common on the Continent than when overlaid by Anglo-Saxon inhibitions, but it is primarily an uncanny study of the human heart. We are reminded of countless self-revelations in autobiographies that have gone before. Barbellion refers to Marie Bashkirtseff as one who "has written down all my thoughts and forestalled me," but it is the tragically short career of Keats that flashes most often into the mind, as one sees it revealed in his letters, partly

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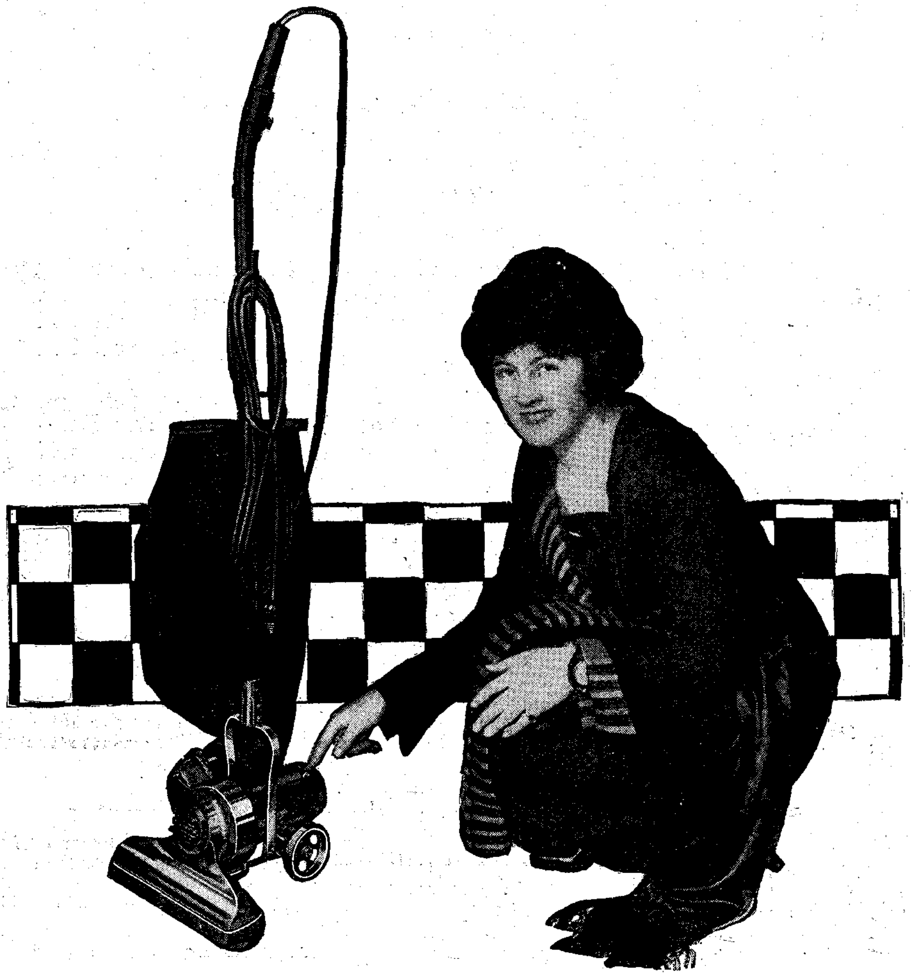

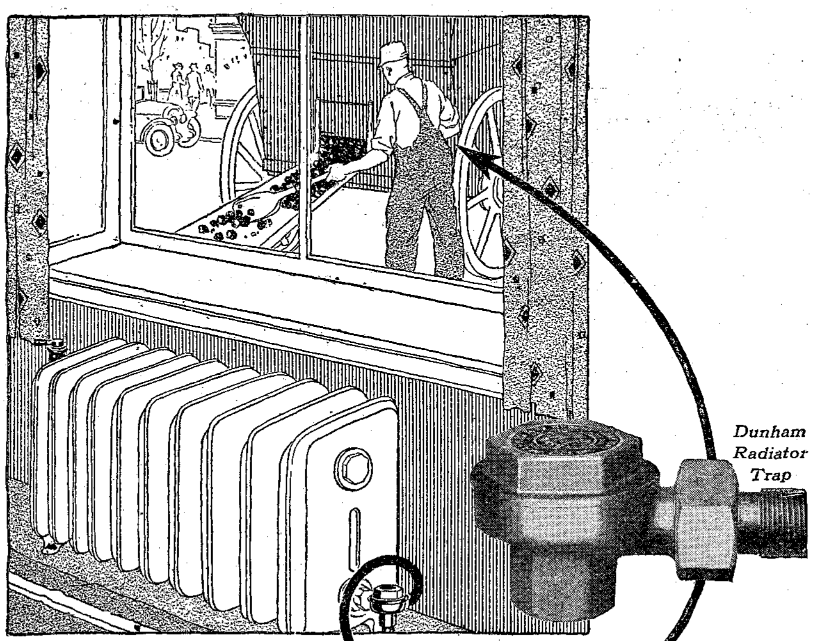

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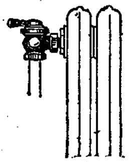
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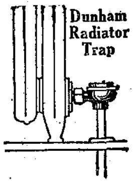
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

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because of the approaching death that cast its shadow so sharply before, partly because of the sex-obsession that brooded over both, even tho it was only one of the preoccupations of a crowded life. In its clear vision, its passionate introspection, and the distinction of its style, it is a book of haunting beauty even tho it is, for the most part, the merciless unbaring of a soul in torment.

Sir Harry Johnston is another writer, unfamiliar in fiction, who is fortunate enough to be introduced to us through Mr. Wells's facile pen. If Barbellion's journal was essentially a novel cast into the form of autobiography, "The Gay-Dombeys" (Macmillan) is autobiography cast into the form of a novel. It gives the impression of a book of memoirs from a mind richly stored with experience and it produces the illusion of reality to a high degree notwithstanding the audacity with which it affects to be a continuation of the novel of another writer. It will be remembered by all lovers of Dickens that Florence Dombey married Walter Gay, which accounts for the title of this book, and tho we are inured to the three-barreled romances in which successive generations of the same family play their parts it is somewhat disconcerting to find the family of another writer adopted so deliberately. All the principal characters are descendants of some one in Dickens's stories, and, to add to the situation, these fictitious people hobnob in the most extraordinary fashion with real people—actors and writers and statesmen—who made history in England from the mid-Victorian era to our own. The wider our recognition of the allusions to the worlds of both life and letters, the deeper our appreciation of the intricately patterned tapestry of social forces with which the threads are interwoven: but the book may be read without any key as a whimsical, leisurely romance, made infinitely diverting by its intermingling of wit and wisdom, acuteness and tolerance, and with a style so natural as to make the most improbable seem probable.

England in war-time, as seen through Mr. John Galsworthy's mystic temperament, is vastly different from the England of Sir Harry Johnston's somewhat cynical mind, especially in its attitude toward the woman question. Diana of "The Gay-Dombeys" found her occupation of rescuing fallen women gone with the war and was forced to close her hostel. "The fact is," as Suzanne puts it, "that dear Di, who always marches with the times, found that women weren't 'falling' any more. They put their babies out to nurse or in a *crèche* for the week-days, and then went to work in tea-shops or cinemas." Things were not so simple in "Saint's Progress" (Scribner's), or, at least, not for girls of the social position of the vicar's daughter. "A lady and act like that!" the little heroine, who is a mother but not a wife, thinks some one is saying about her. "Oh, no! Quite—quite out of the question." It is the sense of caste that persisted in both her and her father, despite the shattering of many of their standards against the unbearable cruelty of war, which seems the chief reason for the tragedy of their position in the mind of the author. "Love and marriage and motherhood, fixt as the lot of women by the ages, were threatened for these young creatures," and the only alternative seemed to be to "pass the time—not to live, not to

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
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enjoy." Whatever be the moral it would inculcate, it is a book of color and scent and high emotion, and if we hark back whimsically to those unforgetable books of vision like "The Man of Property" and "The Country House," it is because they so blazed a trail through the wilderness of their day that life is only just beginning to catch up with them.

The war-psychosis of women is again the most interesting thing about another study of England in war-time, "Blind Alley," (Little, Brown & Co.), this time by the provocative Mr. W. L. George, who is always a modernist. His sense of the disconcerting way in which the war has mixed all our social values is so contemporaneous in spirit as to be almost journalistic. It is a story dealing chiefly with the upper or middle classes, but the sense of caste here, too, is dominant. A subtle passage is where Sir Hugh tries to analyze what has come between him and his wife. "Was it because she could not leave her class, while every day it seemed to be leaving him?" But it is not a book of subtleties. Mr. George's appeal lies mostly in the brutality with which he dissects the psychology of his women, and he has never had a more telling opportunity than here in the hectic environment of the war with the neurotic emotionalism engendered by it.

A husband went to war and in going "had put off a burden, heavy, complex, and with him night and day—the burden of business." His wife went to work, not because she wanted to, tho when once she had tasted the joy of work the remembrance of her former "carefully upholstered existence" was flat and savorless. But for both there was the readjustment consequent upon the husband's return, and it is the setting of their House of Life in order that forms the theme of "His Wife's Job" (Appleton), by Grace Sartwell Mason. Their problems are the problems not alone of those whose lives were disrupted by the war, but of all the women who rebel at being made to choose between marriage and work, and who demand both. The story is so very much of a story, however, that its underlying currents only ripple its surface, but it is the reader's consciousness of being swept along by those currents that renders the book significant and most American in its saneness and common sense.

"If I ever have a daughter," declares Anne in Mrs. Mason's book, "she is going to be taught to make her own living." Mr. George tells us that education is the only way from the blind alley that leads to nowhere. Then comes Mr. Hughes Mearns to agree with both in an uncommonly jolly little book, "The Vinegar Saint" (Penn), which is little only in the sense of which one speaks of a little dressmaker, for it is some four hundred pages strong and close packed with theories of all descriptions. The decidedly precocious heroine, with whom the schoolmaster falls in love when she is only fourteen, is certainly possest of originality, and one can hardly blame her mother for the relief with which she turns over her educational problems to any one able to cope with them.

In "Oranges and Lemons" (Houghton Mifflin Company), by Mary C. E. Wemyss, an adorable small child and her no less adorable elder sister play havoc with the ordered existence of a bachelor uncle and maiden aunt on the other side of the family. The in-laws have never met, but they dislike

Dandruff?

Well, do you mean to tolerate it?

DO you really want *to get rid of dandruff?* Packer's Tar Soap can help you—but you must meet Packer's half-way. For there is no "royal road" to a dandruffless scalp.

Patience, perseverance and "Packer's" help to get the better of dandruff.

Shampooing with "Packer's" will start new vitality in your scalp—new powers of resistance, if you please. Continued shampooing with Packer's will strengthen this resistance—confirm this vitality.

Dandruff cannot permanently abide the attacks of the Packer pine-tar lather, kneaded into your scalp with the tips of your fingers. Your finger-tips, remember! Stiff brushes only irritate the scalp and encourage the development of dandruff.

The regular use of Packer's Tar Soap in shampooing corrects conditions which commonly foster the growth of dandruff. It also makes your hair and scalp healthier, and improves their vitality.

Write for our Manual, "The Hair and Scalp—Modern Care and Treatment." 36 pages of practical information. Sent free on request. For sample half cake of Packer's Tar Soap send 10 cents.

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Packer's Liquid Tar Soap, delicately perfumed, cleanses delightfully and refreshes the scalp—keeping the hair soft and attractive. Liberal sample bottle 10 cents.

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"PURE AS THE PINES"

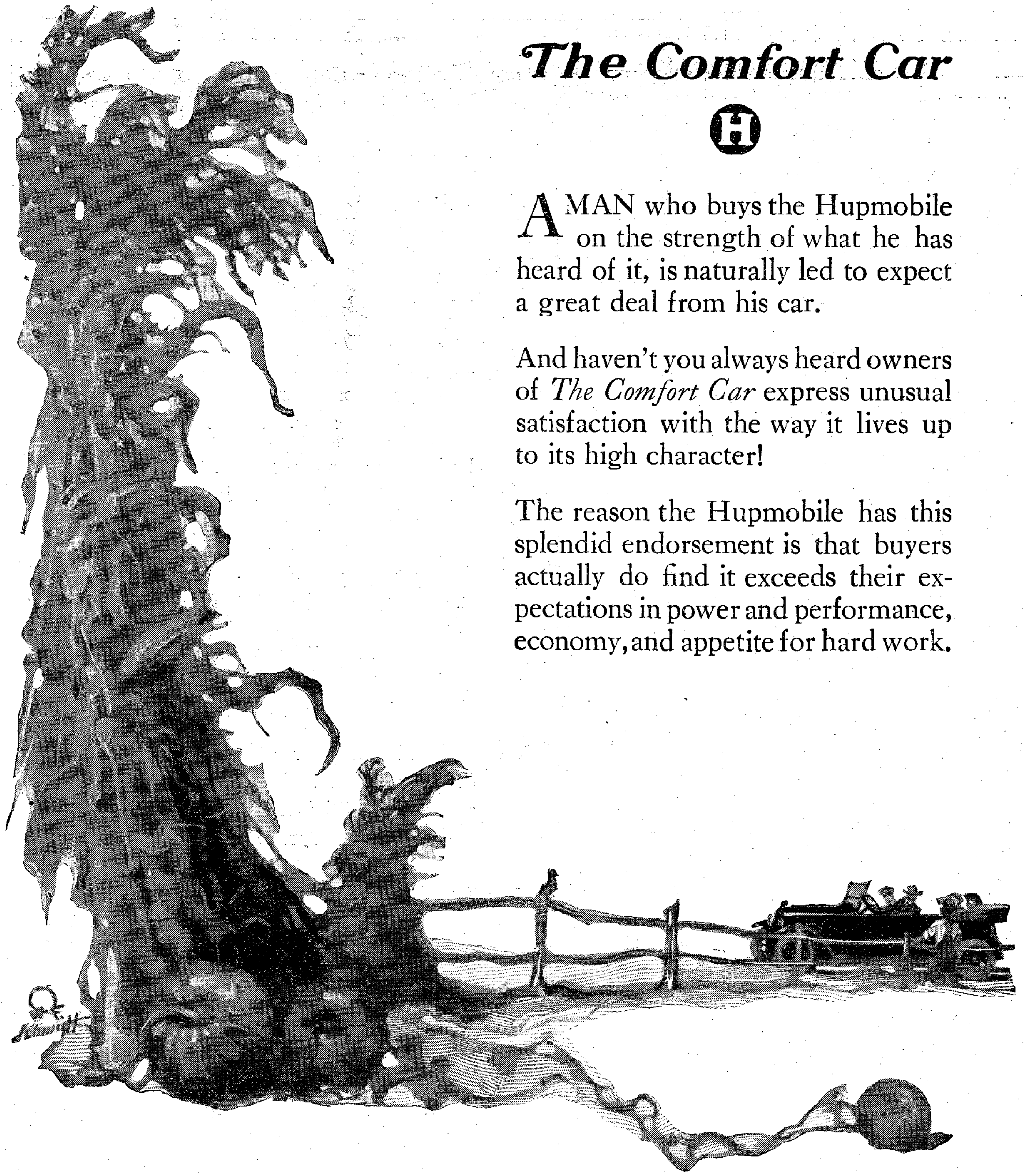
PACKER PRODUCTS ARE SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

The Comfort Car

A MAN who buys the Hupmobile on the strength of what he has heard of it, is naturally led to expect a great deal from his car.

And haven't you always heard owners of *The Comfort Car* express unusual satisfaction with the way it lives up to its high character!

The reason the Hupmobile has this splendid endorsement is that buyers actually do find it exceeds their expectations in power and performance, economy, and appetite for hard work.



Hupmobile

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

each other just on general principles, and their trials with their wards are set forth vivaciously in a story made wholly delightful by the quiet humor with which it is related and by the fragrant atmosphere of its pleasant, well-bred characters in an England where the war was never dreamed of.

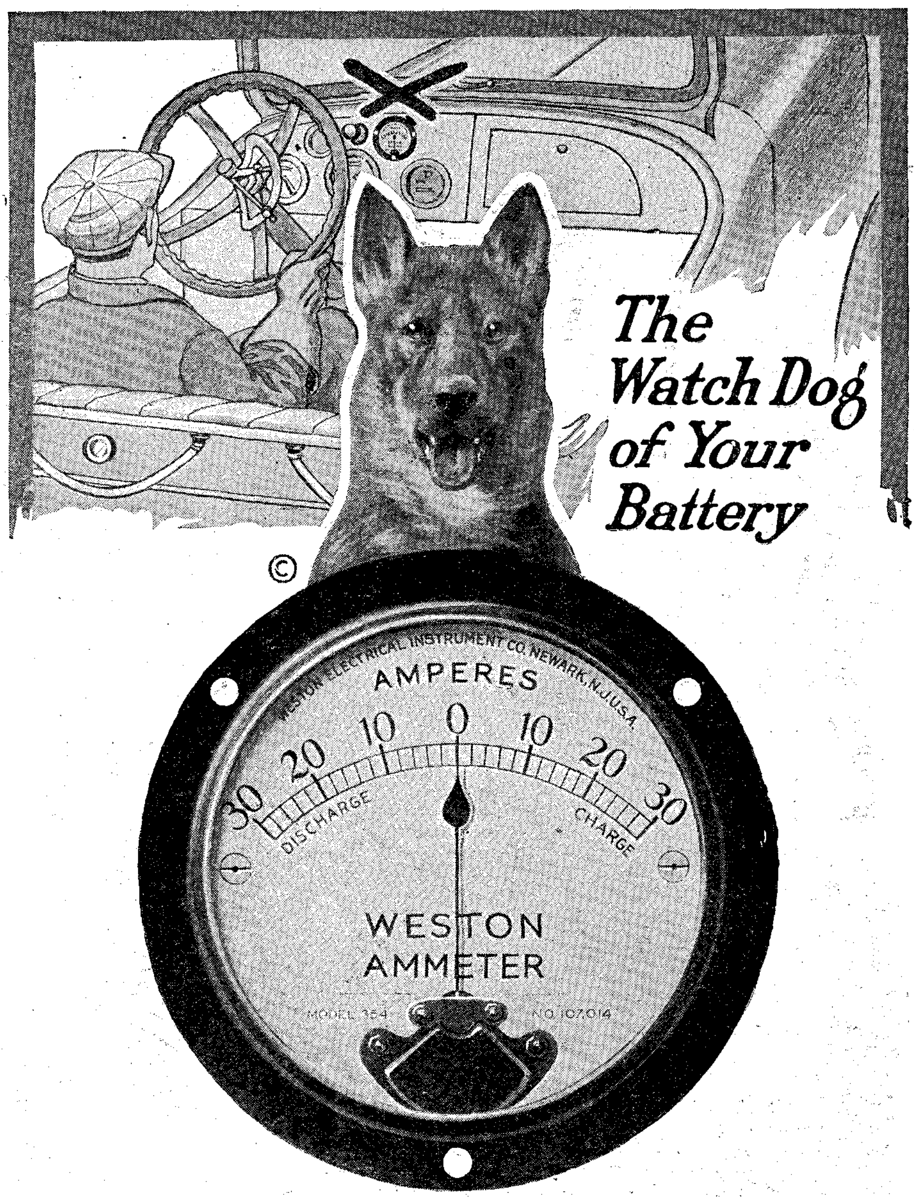
It is a far cry from the placid English countryside to the turbulent and richly colored streets of Cairo, where most of the action in Sax Rohmer's "Tales of Secret Egypt" (McBride) takes place. And action there certainly is. This is no book for critical approach, but you're off with the first page into a land of mystery and intrigue, in company with the wall-eyed mendicant who might have stept from the pages of "The Arabian Nights." The pleasing villainy of the Hon. Neville Kernaby, Egyptian representative of a Birmingham "antique" concern, whose hairbreadth adventures occupy a good part of the book, is rather a relief from the usual way in which the incorruptible honesty of the Anglo-Saxon is pitted against the craft of the Oriental.

Robert Louis Stevenson's "New Arabian Nights" has a lineal descendant of which it need feel no shame in Arthur Stringer's "The Man Who Couldn't Sleep" (Bobbs-Merrill). The streets of neither London nor Cairo are ahead of the New York of this group of stories in the fascination of their night life. A writer, suffering from insomnia, is driven forth when sleep seems beyond his reach to prowl the city streets in those mystical small hours when strange creatures from the underworld creep from their holes. It is a New York of crime and romance, with adventure lurking always just around the corner for any one brave enough to start in its pursuit, and we surrender ourselves delightedly to its sinister enchantment.

OUR POLICY IN THE ORIENT

Chung, Henry. The Oriental Policy of the United States. With Introductory Note by Jeremiah Jenks, Ph.D., LL.D. 8vo, pp. 306. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

Of an "oriental" or other "foreign policy" one may logically speak if he is dealing with such governments as those of England or France. There administration is practically continuous, in spite of changes in party and leadership. The trend of relations toward foreign Powers and lands varies only slightly and within definite limits. One result of such a continuity in foreign policy for centuries is seen in the gradually but steadily acquired possessions and naval stations of Great Britain, the latter strategically placed for defense and offense. But to speak of the "foreign policy," even the "oriental policy," of the United States is to assume a unity and continuity of action and aim which have never existed in our government, the Monroe Doctrine being the only exception. We are, on the contrary, under our changing party administration, not surprized by absolute reversals in specific cases, such as that respecting the Hawaiian Islands (twice reversed) and that which concerned participation in the financing of China. Even under the same administrative head we may have as bold reversals —one may cite the discouragement by President Wilson in his first term of the proposal to join other groups of financiers in China, and his very recent acquiescence in such a plan. Or again we may compare Mr. Lansing's note to China and Japan as of date August 16, 1915, in which occur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TWENTY-EIGHT of America's highest grade motor cars come Weston-equipped. Because this instrument is a marvel of accuracy and dependability. Because it stands severest car-vibration year after year and never has to be replaced.

Your Ammeter is your only means of knowing whether your battery is properly charging—whether your generator and entire electrical system is properly operating. If your battery undercharges, the plates sulphate—if it overcharges, they buckle, the battery short circuits and is ruined. Dependable Ammeter information is absolutely necessary.

The Weston "Watch Dog" costs only $4.25—and pays for itself many times over in batteries saved—in recharging expense where recharging would have been unnecessary.

It is your indispensable guide—your one best guarantee of continuously effective ignition, lighting and starting—your constant source of warning, often forestalling repairs, when your electrical functioning becomes deranged.

Ask any electrical expert and he will tell you that the name ***"Weston"*** in electrical indicating instruments means it is the ***world's standard.***

This Ammeter *with a pedigree* may be obtained at any Garage or Battery Service Station—or, if they cannot supply you, will be sent upon receipt of price. Send for descriptive leaflet showing special types and finishes, giving model of your car. In buying a new car be sure it is Weston-equipped.

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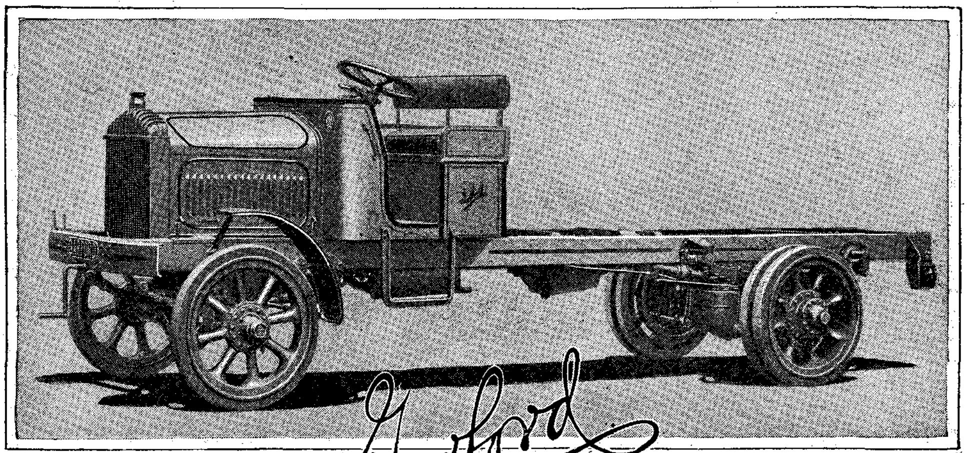
For Dependable Service Outlasting Your Car

GARFORD

Announcing
New 3½ Ton Model $3990



Garford
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Motor—4½ x 6"
Timken Axles

Steel Wheel
Four Speed Transmissions

For Low Cost Ton-Mile

THIS newest Garford 3½ ton model is designed and built for the heavier tasks of hauling.

It is big, powerful—a giant in strength, and in every way lives up to Garford's standard of quality.

This new model embodies the best of Garford's twelve years of experience in the manufacture of high grade motor trucks.

There is back of it a five million dollar company and a Definite System of Service.

Garford quality is maintained throughout, and the exceptional price is made possible only through quantity production.

The design, material and manufacture of this new model all combine in securing *low cost ton-mile* delivery.

"USERS KNOW"

The Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio

TRUCKS

A Plaything that grew into a National Sport

IN the little village of Plymouth, Michigan, a little over 30 years ago, the first of the modern type of air rifle was made.

This first air rifle was crude. The boy who got it for Christmas had to stretch his imagination to make it seem like Buffalo Bill's kind.

But the fun of the thing was there. Even these simple air rifles had to be turned out by the thousands to satisfy the multitude of "gun-hungry boys."

Now the boys who got the first Daisy Air Rifles are buying Daisy Air Rifles for their sons. The boy of 1919 gets a trim, business-like rifle that *looks* just like the high-power magazine hunting rifle that his dad owns, or one that looks surprisingly like the military rifle that his big brother carried "over there."

The change in the gun itself is surprising. The change in the attitude of both parents and boy towards the Daisy Air Rifle is much more so. From the first toy-stage the Daisy has become an important element in the education of the American boy.

The straight-shooting Daisy teaches the boy his first real lesson in marksmanship, and the care and handling of a gun. It teaches him these lessons of manliness and self-reliance, keenness of eye, and steadiness of hand and nerve that will reinforce him for the battle of life in later years.

Millions of American men first got these fundamentals from a Daisy. Now millions of American boys are getting these fundamentals in the Daisy way. All over the broad land, the Daisy Air Rifle is as much a part of the true, clean, sport-loving boy's equipment, as his baseball rig, his fishing outfit, his boxing gloves or his books.

The Daisy Pump Gun is a 50-shot repeater, with the same modern pump action found in the highest type of modern sporting rifle.

The Military Daisy, also a 50-shot repeater, follows the latest military lines, with rubber tipped removable bayonet, also sling and swivel; adjustable sights. Length over all 45 inches.

Both guns are finished in blued steel, with turned walnut stock, and sell at all dealers for **$5.00.**

Other Daisy Models, $1.00 to $3.00

If your dealer cannot supply you, any Daisy model will be sent direct from factory on receipt of price. Send for descriptive circular.

DAISY MANUFACTURING CO., Plymouth, Michigan

Pacific Coast Branch: PHIL. B. BEKEART CO., Managers, 171 Market St., San Francisco, California
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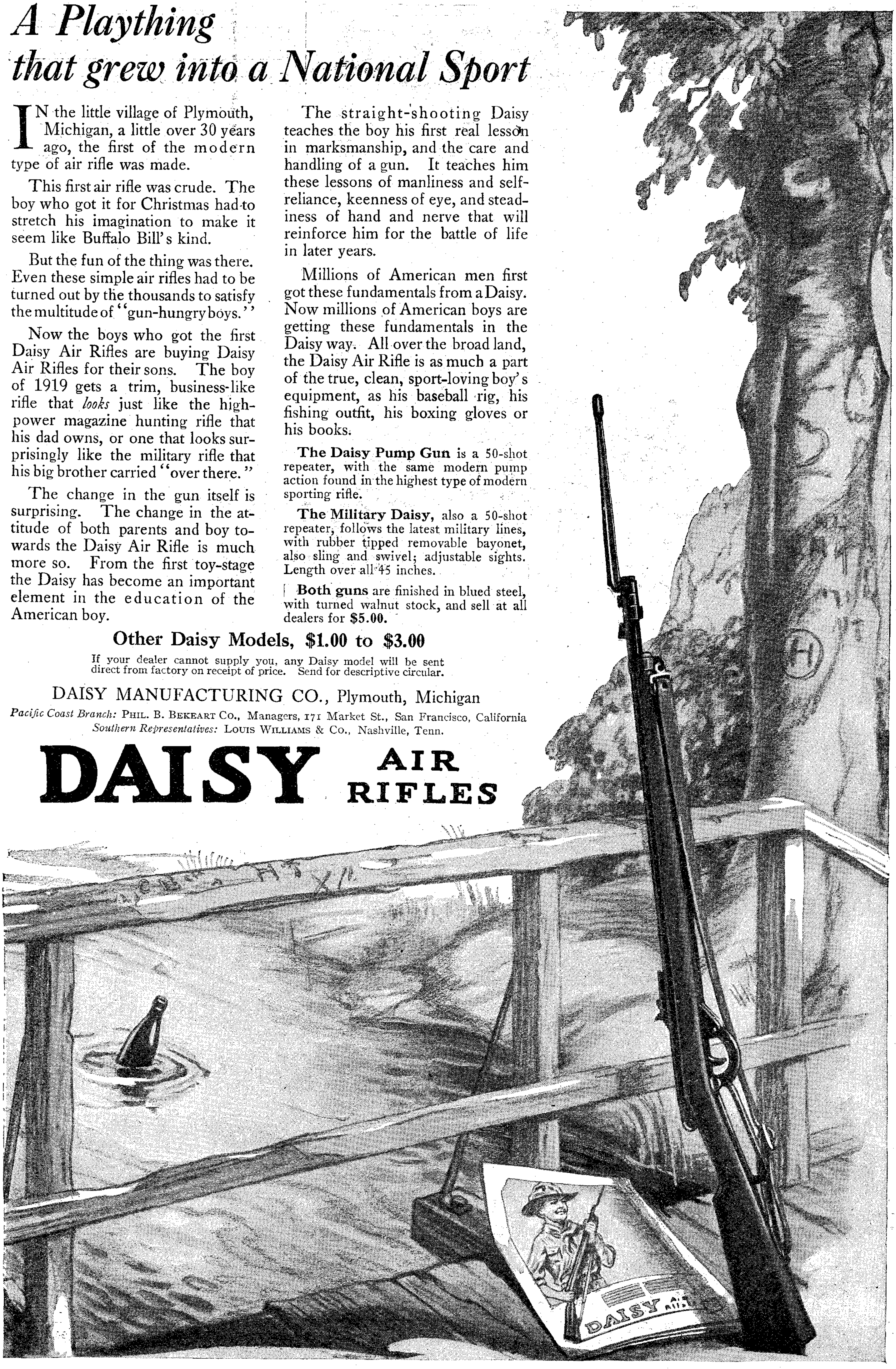
DAISY AIR RIFLES



PERFECCION
GIRARD
SUPREMA

If you were a surgeon—

the nature of your work would require you to keep your nerves true and steady. Therein a surgeon has an advantage over most men. He is *compelled* to be careful of his nerves.

But this does not mean that a sound nervous system is any less valuable to you than to him.

Everywhere in the world the man with the firm hand, the true eye, the ready and responsive brain gets the most out of life.

Everywhere in America these men are finding in the Girard a cigar that brings them all the pleasures of tobacco with no disturbing reaction. All the oily gums that sometimes leave an "after-effect" from tobacco are removed from the Girard—but not one iota of the ripe and mellow Havana flavor is removed!

Broker size *13c* *2 for 25c*

Other sizes 10c up

Ask for Girard at the next cigar counter. Sold in every State in the Union. Doctors recommend it and smoke it too.

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf
Established 48 years **Philadelphia**

GIRARD
Never gets on your nerves

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

the words: "The Government of the United States . . . can not recognize any agreement or undertaking between the governments of China and Japan impairing . . . the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China" with the turning over of Shantung to Japan by the Treaty of Versailles. Mr. Chung's title, to accord both with the facts and with the showing in his volume, should read, "The Varying Policy of the United States Respecting the Orient." We ought, indeed, to have a settled "oriental policy," and among the details of that policy should be the maintenance by continued fair dealing with China of the reputation we had there enjoyed of righteous action—a reputation won, *inter alia*, by our course in regard to the Boxer indemnity.

That a book so weighty as this should be the work of a Korean will cause surprize to many. We are accustomed to the use by Chinese of accurate, even elegant, English. We are delighted that Koreans can employ our tongue with so great precision and force. That gives the volume an initial interest. When, in addition, we find so large and, in general, so accurate a comprehension of international relations in the Far East, and so forceful a setting forth of the facts, we cease to wonder that Professor Jenks has furnished an introduction.

Mr. Chung's presentation divides into three parts: (1) The Development of the Policy, telling of the opening of the East, China [in the twentieth century, American rivalry with Japan, the Lansing-Ishii agreement, and present policies and opportunities (in which Japan's "plans and ambitions" are set off against America's "duties and opportunities"). (2) An Undercurrent Shaping the Policy: Japan's control of publicity—telling of Japanese espionage in the East and elsewhere, her governmental censorship, and her broad, insidious, and misinforming publicity propaganda. (3) Documents in the Case. These we can not here catalog, but they give the volume the standing of a "source book," so complete are they for subjects that are at this moment under most serious debate. The various treaties, notes, and memoranda between the United States and China, Korea, and Japan, the Anglo-Japanese alliances, Senate resolutions and Presidential replies, the petition of Koreans to President Roosevelt, Japan's outrageous "Twenty-one demands" and their "revise"—practically all the data, except some recently published concerning Japanese barbarities in Korea, are to be found here. And they furnish a body of testimony that provides the means of forming an incontestable judgment respecting the most menacing conditions in the Far East.

This, therefore, is a very rare case of a book pat to the minute, historical, expository, and documentary. It reveals the betrayal under President Roosevelt, in part through Japanese misrepresentation, of Korea's trust in our pledged word in the first section of our treaty. It portrays, with what impartiality a Korean can, the results of that betrayal. It records also the progressive assumptions of Japan, the ever-increasing danger to China, and (by inference) the necessity of a firm stand now before it is too late. One may make some allowance for the author's national feeling in the descriptive and historical part. The documents are subject to no such subtraction.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

One Consolation.—Youths sowing their wild oats nowadays can't mix in so much rye.—*Boston Transcript.*

He Couldn't Cough.—THE KING—" I must have gold, you imbecile! Cough up!"

PRIME MINISTER—" But, your Majesty, the coffers are empty."—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

Authority.—" Take this rubber plant into the garden."

" Mistress said I was to put it on the balcony, sir."

" Do as I tell you. You will put it in the garden first. Afterward you can put it on the balcony."—*Boston Transcript.*

Monkey - Talk. — Professor Garner reports that the female ape says "Moohoo," and the male ape replies "Wahoo." Evolution doesn't appear to have carried us very far. A chap on the moonlit beach last night said, " Who is oo?" and the girl replied, " I's oo's."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Hand-Stirrups.—" See any fancy ridin' while you was east?" asked Three-Finger Sam.

" I sure did," answered Cactus Joe. " But everything's topsyturvy. People in the cars have to hang on with their wrists in straps."

" Jes' think of that. Usin' the stirrups for their hands instead of their feet!"—*Washington Star.*

What They Said.—The following conversation ensued between two colored troopers in an outpost while Jerry was putting over a barrage.

" Sam, Ah don't like the hum them shells has; they talks to me."

" You neveh see me turning white, niggah. What they say?"

" They say, Y—o—u ain't going back to A—la—BAM!"—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Wifie Won.—The race for the last word was getting hot. Hubby and wife were running neck and neck.

" You did!"

" I didn't!"

" You did!"

" I did not!"

The pace was slowing.

" Well," flashed hubby, " one of us two is a very capable liar. But there is one thing which prevents me saying which one."

" Modesty, I presume," retorted wifie. —*Pittsburg Sun.*

She Guessed.—" Robson, do you know why you are like a donkey?" the jester queried.

" Like a donkey?" echoed Robson, opening his eyes wide. " I don't."

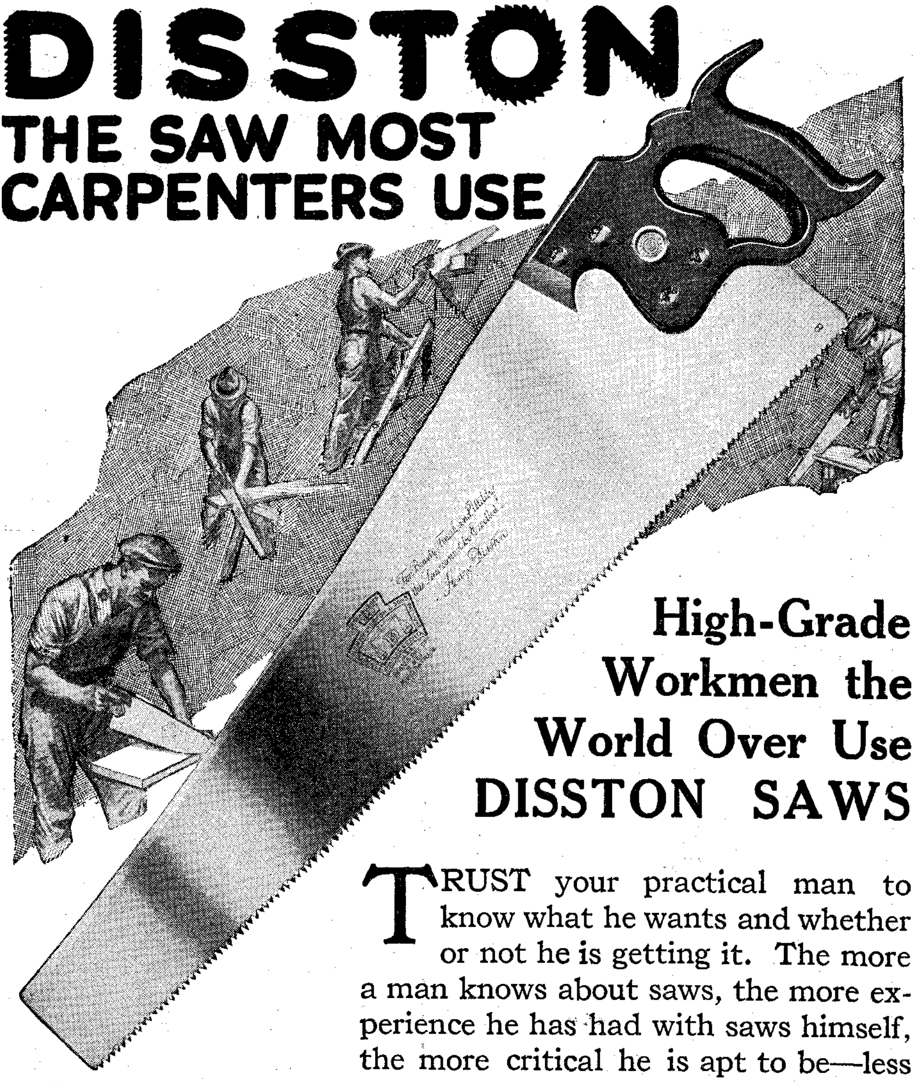
" Because your better half is stubbornness itself."

The jest pleased Robson immensely, for he at once saw the opportunity for a glorious dig at his wife. So when he got home he said:

" Dear, do you know why I am like a donkey?"

He waited a moment, expecting his wife to give it up. But she didn't. She looked at him somewhat pityingly as she answered:

" I suppose it's because you were born so."—*London Tit-Bits.*



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THE SAW MOST
CARPENTERS USE

High-Grade Workmen the World Over Use DISSTON SAWS

TRUST your practical man to know what he wants and whether or not he is getting it. The more a man knows about saws, the more experience he has had with saws himself, the more critical he is apt to be—less likely to feel that he is getting his money's worth unless he gets a Disston.

High-grade workmen all over the world know the Disston Hand Saw by actual experience—know its outstanding position as the most famous Hand Saw in the world. Every pound of steel used in making Disston Saws is Disston Crucible Steel, made in the Disston plant.

And, more and more, large users of Circular Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Band Saws, Metal-Cutting Saws, are using Disston exclusively; for in these saws, as in the famous Disston Hand Saw, Disston Quality is known as the standard. Whatever kind of a saw you need —Disston makes it *and makes it right.* Disston Saws are made in all styles and grades.

The live dealers—they sell Disston Saws—many of them feature Disstons exclusively. They are good dealers to buy from—they know quality and show a desire to *give quality.*

The free Disston Handbook on Saws tells how to select, use and care for Disston Saws and Tools. Write for it today.

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DISSTON SAWS AND TOOLS Standard for Nearly Eighty Years—and Growing Faster Every Year

Ship by Truck

—the Short Haul Slogan of the Oil Industry

By H. S. FIRESTONE, President
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company

WHEN you buy gasoline for your motor car, your farm engine, or kerosene for your heater or lantern, you benefit directly from a finely organized method of transportation and distribution. Your purchase of a quart of engine oil or a pint of benzine has called into play not merely manufacturing facilities of world-wide scope, but a system of moving goods that stands as a pattern for all modern business.

In seeking the crude oil and bringing it from inaccessible regions to the refineries, the truck and the trailer play a part that few laymen appreciate. And in bearing the many products of petroleum to every city and countryside throughout the world, the motor truck is a familiar sight. That the truck and trailer play so important a part in this distribution is ample evidence of their speed, certainty and inexpensiveness.

Ship by Truck in the oil industry is making it easier, surer and less costly for every one of us to use the oil products that have become an essential of modern life.

Poor roads, or even no roads at all, are usually to be met with in the oil fields, where heavy machinery and apparatus, lumber, tanks, boilers and supplies of all kinds must be moved. And nowhere is time more vital than in drilling and equipping wells. Trucks and truck tractors are now in constant operation in such territories, hauling at lower cost and in shorter time than is possible with teams.

As an example, in Oklahoma, an 8,000-pound oil pump was loaded on a truck with a winch, which was operated by the truck and moved to its new location in an hour. Using horses, it was estimated that the loading alone would have required half a day. In Wyoming, an engine base weighing 28,000 pounds, which had previously taken twenty-four horses to move, was rigged on a five-ton chassis and successfully hauled to its destination.

The rapid development of the famous Burkburnett field was made possible largely by motor haulage of the necessary equipment. A 3½-ton truck owned by the Humble Oil & Refining Co. performs work equivalent to that of six double teams, which may be hired for $9 apiece in the Burkburnett field. One of the large manufacturers and setters-up of oil and water tanks replaced their ninety horses with a fleet of twenty-two motor trucks, and were able to carry a smaller stock of tanks at their distributing points in this territory. With trucks the tanks could be transferred from one point to another in a minimum of time as compared with the railroads.

Trucks are used extensively in laying new pipe lines. A large fleet was used by the Prairie Oil & Gas Company in building a line over 200 miles long, and with a capacity of 75,000 gallons of oil a day, between Ranger and Galveston, Texas.

Refineries, supplied by rail shipments and pipe lines, now depend on trucks to distribute the finished products. Greater capacity and an increased delivery radius give trucks a wide margin of economy over horse-drawn vehicles.

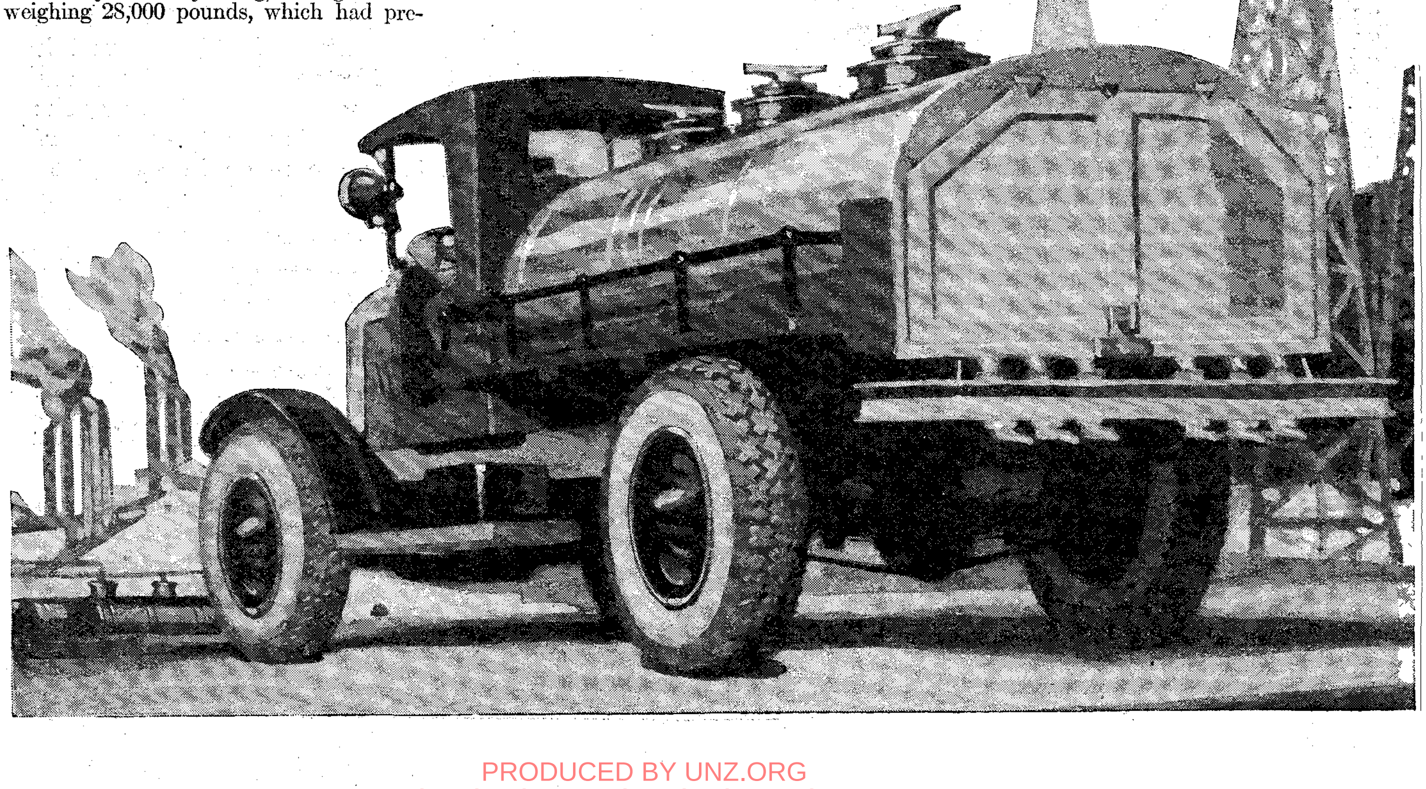
Garages, service stations, dealers and repair men in congested cities and small towns are served quickly and efficiently by trucks from storage tanks. Trucks are likewise supplying the farmers, who are dependent on fuel and oil for the operation of power machinery which is rapidly changing the complexion of farming activities and rural life. Here the truck is a basic factor in the great movement to motorize the farm with trucks and tractors.

Ship by Truck is a growing power. The oil industry is but one example of the stimulus lent to all American business by this better method of transportation. The public interest that has been displayed in the many Ship by Truck demonstrations, held during the past six months in all parts of the country, places this movement in the very forefront of our reconstruction program.

Firestone Ship by Truck Bureaus are now in operation in the following cities:

Akron, Ohio
Albany, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boston, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbus, Ohio
Dallas, Texas
Davenport, Ia.
Des Moines, Ia.
Detroit, Mich.
El Paso, Tex.
Erie, Pa.
Fargo, N. D.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.
Houston, Tex.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City, Mo.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Minot, N. D.
Nashville, Tenn.
Newark, N. J.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Neb.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Portland, Ore.
Providence, R. I.
Richmond, Va.
Rochester, N. Y.
Sacramento, Cal.
St. Louis, Mo.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Toledo, Ohio
Washington, D. C.
Wichita, Kan.
Youngstown, Ohio

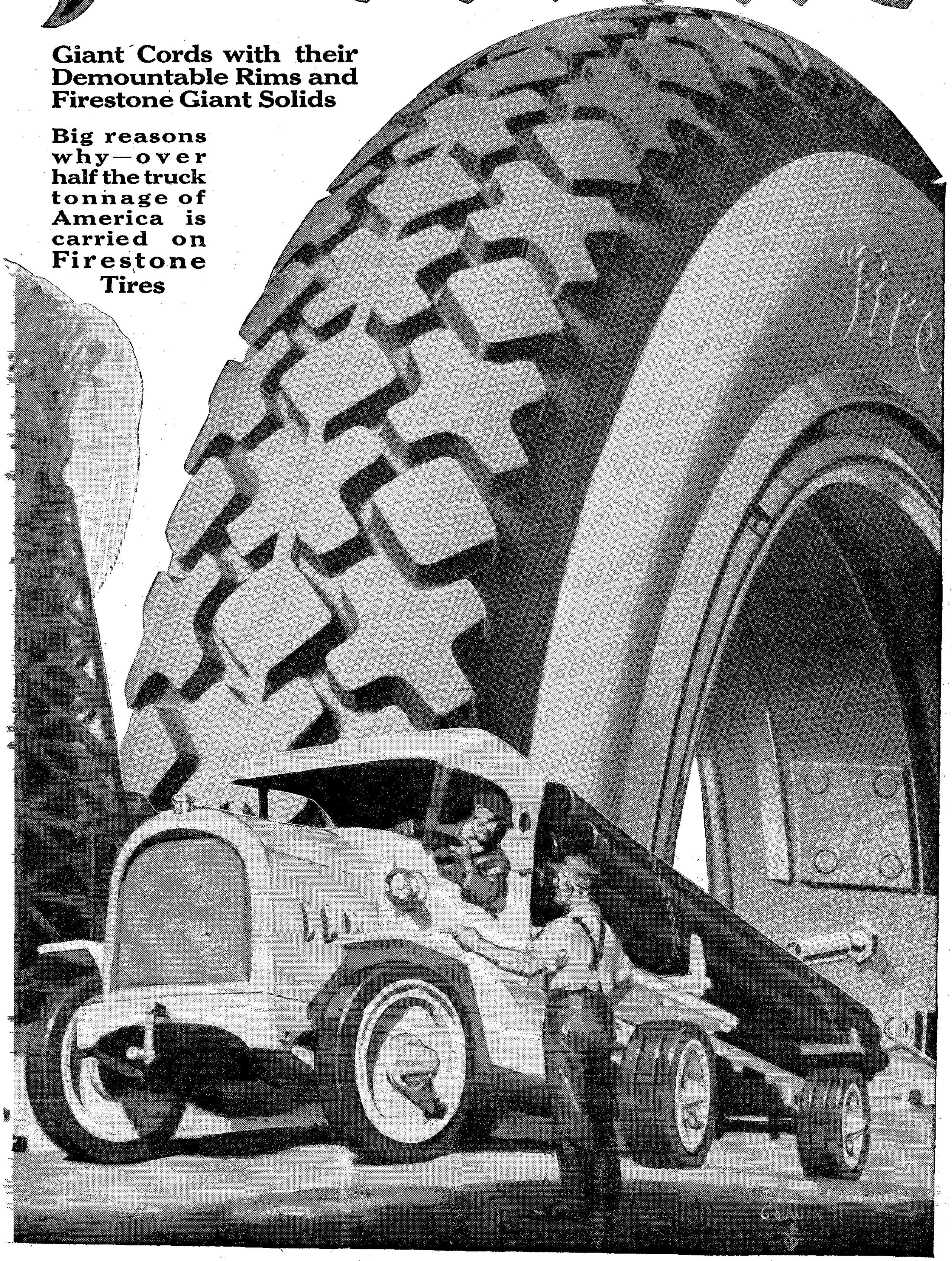
Call up your Local Bureau for Names of Lines, Rates, Schedules and Other Information Regarding Truck Shipment.

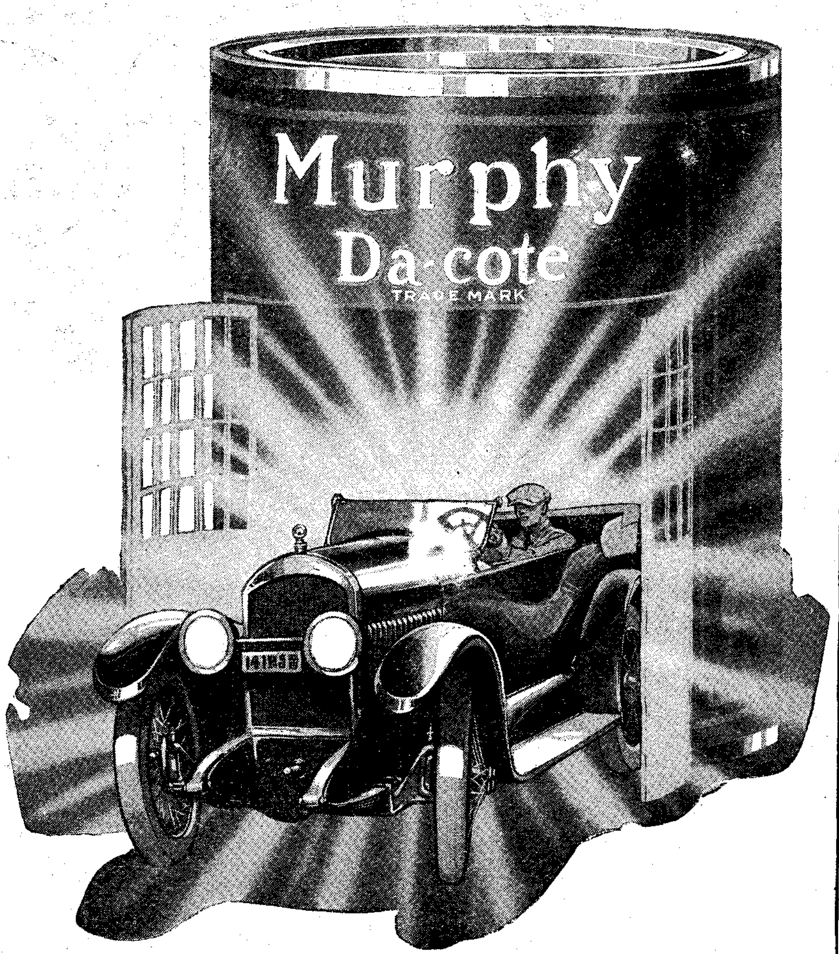


Firestone

Giant Cords with their Demountable Rims and Firestone Giant Solids

Big reasons why—over half the truck tonnage of America is carried on Firestone Tires





Out She Rolls—All Brilliance And Glory!

LIKE a butterfly from its cobwebbed Chrysalis—a regular phoenix of a car from the ash-heap of neglect—*your* car, retrieved from dilapidation by your own handiwork—with a can of Murphy Da-cote Motor Car Enamel!

Solid satisfaction now, and keen pleasure, bowling down the main thoroughfares, beaming back at the curious glances of erstwhile critical friends. Clean and glossy as a beautiful thoroughbred, your car threads through the city.

Professional work is the best and worth all it costs. We say that without reservation. But the artistic fun you can have with Da-cote will yield splendid satisfaction if you cannot afford the services of a professional painter.

Da-cote is made of the finest Murphy Varnish and finest pigments, ground into a creamy enamel that flows on so smoothly that no brush marks show. Its durable brilliance defies the hardest usage.

Let us send you the name of a Murphy Merchant, and a book of the popular colors in which Da-cote is supplied.

Murphy Varnish Company

Franklin Murphy, jr., *President*

NEWARK CHICAGO

The Dougall Varnish Company, Ltd., Montreal, *Canadian Associate*

The Easiest Way.—Following the h
the least resistance is what makes
and men crooked.—*Boston Transcript.*

Waiting at the Fire.—"Number plea
"Never mind, Central. I wanted
Fire Department, but the house has bu
down now."—*Life.*

An Emergency Excuse. — Farme
"You young rascal, what are you d
up in my apple-tree?"

Boy—"Please, sir, I'm frightening a
the birds; they're such awful thieves
Boston Transcript.

Happy Occasion.—Mother—"W
the matter, darling?"

Child—"P-p-pa hit his finger with
hammer."

Mother—"Don't cry about that;
should laugh."

Child—"I-I d-did."—*London Bligh*

Good for Neb

Old Nebuchadnezzar, they tell,
Ate grass like a dumb animell;
When he struck a thistle
It made the king whistle;
But he beat out the h. c. of l.
—*Houston Chronic*

Worse.—Lady—"Here, my poor fel
is a quarter for you. It must be drea
to be lame, but I think it must be wor
be blind."

Tramp—"It is, mum. When I
blind they was always handing me c
terfeit quarters."—*The American Le*
Weekly.

Here and There.—"In some part
Africa a man doesn't know his wife
after he has married her," said Mrs. G
as she looked up from the newspaper
was reading.

"Huh!" replied Mr. Gabb. "
mention Africa especially?"—*Cincin*
Enquirer.

The Music That Has Charms.—H
"Most girls, I have found, don't ap
ciate real music."

Second He—"Why do you say th

He—"Well, you may pick beau
strains on a mandolin for an hour, and
won't even look out of the window,
just one honk of a horn and—out
comes!"—*London Blighty.*

The Wise Doc.—A member of a
tional medical association tells the foll
ing story at the expense of a physicia

"Are you sure," an anxious patient
asked—"are you sure that I shall reco
I have heard that doctors have someti
given wrong diagnoses and treate
patient for pneumonia who afterward
of typhoid fever."

"You have been wofully misinform
replied the physician indignantly. "
treat a man for pneumonia, he dies
pneumonia."—*Harper's.*

Biblical Note.—A bashful curate fo
the young ladies in the parish too help
At last it became so embarrassing tha
left.

Not long afterward—he met the cu
who had succeeded him.

"Well," he asked, "how do you
on with the ladies?"

"Oh, very well indeed," said the ot
"There is safety in numbers, you kno

"Ah!" was the instant reply.
only found it in Exodus."—*Dallas New*

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

September 27.—The Supreme Council decides to send Germany a note demanding the evacuation of Lithuania by German troops under drastic penalties for non-compliance, says a Paris report.

Premier Clemenceau addresses the Committee on the German Peace Treaty in the French Chamber of Deputies in opposition to a resolution seeking to bring about new negotiations between the signatories of the Treaty with a view of assuring Germany's disarmament.

A report from Paris says Serbia is now willing to sign the Austrian Peace Treaty, the change in attitude being said to have been largely influenced by the developments at Fiume.

The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference, says Paris, decides on the appointment of a commission to study the question of the repatriation of the German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia. It is also understood that the council will renew its inquiry into the status of the Aland Islands.

CENTRAL POWERS

September 24.—An encounter takes place in Saarbrück, according to Berlin, between German *bourgeoisie* and French soldiers, many persons on both sides being wounded.

September 28.—The plebiscite held to determine the future government and the economic policy of the Duchy of Luxemburg results in a majority in favor of the retention of Grand Duchess Charlotte as ruler and for a customs union with France.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

September 24.—A Bolshevik wireless message received in London from Moscow says that Red troops are reported to have captured Tomsk, 500 miles east of Omsk, the seat of the all-Russian Government.

According to a report from Stockholm Leon Trotzky, Bolshevik Minister of War, in a recent address at Petrograd, states that the war against capitalism can not be fought in Finland or Esthonia, but in America and England, and, above all, in the Far East.

September 27.—London announces that the British evacuation of Archangel has been completed.

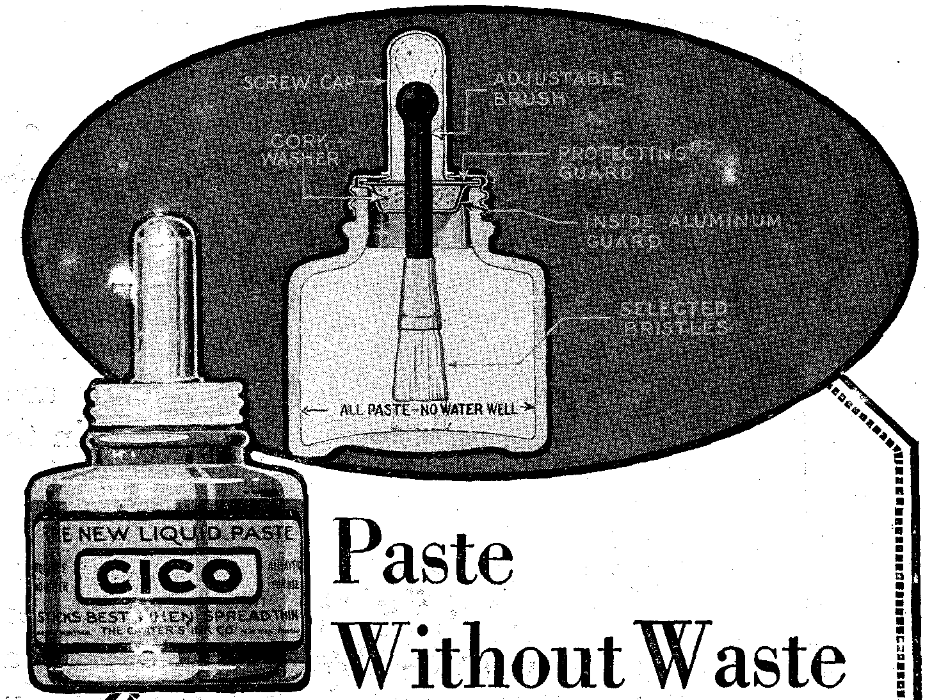
September 30.—News reaches Budapest, says Vienna, that troops from the British Fleet of the Black Sea have been landed in Odessa.

FOREIGN

September 26.—London reports a nation-wide railway strike in England, involving more than 600,000 workers and completely paralyzing the country's steam and transportation systems, following the failure of negotiations between the government officials and the representatives of the national railway men's union. It is stated authoritatively that the Government will fight the strike with every means at its command, even to the employment of armed forces.

September 27.—Adelina Patti, former prima donna, dies at her home in Wales at the age of seventy-six.

A London dispatch says that a special organization is being formed rapidly to handle the railway-strike situation.



Paste Without Waste

THE Cico jar is full of real paste from top to bottom and side to side. There is no water well to take up room, to run dry, to cause endless jabbing and mixing. Cico paste is ready for instant use, never gets hard, is usable to the last atom, and sticks like a bull dog to a bone.

If you have never used Cico, there's a real treat in store. It needs just one little word to the stationer (pronounced by the way, Sy-co).

CICO PASTE

Note the Cico adjustable brush, with the aluminum guard, which absolutely protects the fingers from contact with the paste. Moving the guard up or down on the brush handle keeps the bristles at the proper height to pick up just the right amount of paste. The guard also serves as a cover to the jar, so that the screw cap need not be replaced after each using.

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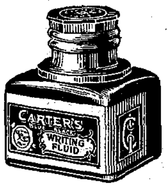

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Realblack Ink
8 Ink Eraser

7 Cico Paste
Photolibrary Paste
Cement
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Carbon Papers
Copying Inks
Drawing Inks
6 Indelible Inks
Stamping Inks

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BECAUSE of the growing scarcity of mahogany and other woods, metals are being used more and more in the manufacturing of caskets and grave vaults. Those made of Armco Iron are particularly desirable because they combine attractive appearance, absolute protection, durability, and moderate expense, but do not add excessive weight. Armco Iron Caskets are beautiful examples of workmanship. They take a finish like the finest wood grains, and are much more serviceable.

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The Illinois Casket Co., Chicago, Ill.
National Casket Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Springfield Metallic Casket Co., Springfield, O.

Armco Iron Grave Vaults

American Steel Grave Vault Co., Galion, Ohio
Champion Chemical Co., Springfield, Ohio
Galion Metallic Vault Co., Galion, Ohio
Kelley Mfg. Company, Bucyrus, Ohio
National Casket Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Springfield Metallic Casket Co., Springfield, O.

For your protection, look for the little blue-and-gold triangle which appears on all Armco Iron Caskets and Grave Vaults

No military forces are being used as yet, but thousands of soldiers have been called into the city to give protection to those groups of workers who have volunteered to man the locomotives, and troops have been stati[illegible]t crossings and on main thor[illegible] throughout London, prepared [illegible] any trouble. The strikers walked [illegible] almost unanimously in England, Scotland, and Wales.

Secretary Daniels announces the receipt of a cablegram from Admiral Knapp, commanding the naval forces in foreign waters, confirming previous reports to the effect that American sailors have been landed in the Fiume region and have seized Traü on the lower Dalmatian coast, which previously had been occupied by Italian soldiers operating in sympathy with d'Annunzio.

Cables from Rome relating to the Fiume situation include reports that civil war in Italy seems imminent. Nationalists and militarists are lining up against the Socialists, and several generals are reported to be credited with the intention of heading the military party with the view of seizing the government and bringing about a dictatorship. In Peace Conference circles in Paris the belief is growing that international action to straighten out the Dalmatian problem will be forced unless Italy is able to control the situation.

September 28.—A Rome report states that following a stormy debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in which Foreign Minister Tittoni declares Italy must remain in unity with the Allies despite the problems growing out of the Fiume incident, a vote is taken in which the government position is supported by 208 of the members of the Chamber, while 140 opposed it.

The vast network of railroads from northern Scotland to the English Channel is motionless, says a report from London, and the almost complete isolation of England from the outside world is threatened. The steamship lines are considering the advisability of suspending their sailings and fewer vessels are arriving from France. The complete cessation of shipping may take place within a few days, as cargoes and passengers can not come from the interior of the country.

September 29.—A resolution demanding that Fiume be made an Italian city is passed by the Italian Chamber of Deputies, according to information received by the Italian delegation in Paris.

Advices from San José, Costa Rica, say that a new Cabinet has been formed in that country headed by Andreas Venegas as Foreign Minister. It is said further that a number of reforms have been brought about in Costa Rica, among them being the restoration of the Constitution of 1871, which gives to the people the right of franchise.

According to advices received in El Paso, Texas, from Mexico City, Ignacio Bonillas, Mexican Ambassador at Washington, is said to have been instructed to convey to the State Department the information that American aviators on the border flying into Mexico will be fired upon by Mexican troops.

September 30.—Reports from London indicate that the railway-strike situation in Britain is steadily improving, and the Government, backed by public support, seems to be winning the fight. The executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers have decided against a sympathetic strike.

It is reported from Rome that United States marines have been landed at Spalato, Dalmatia, and have intervened between the Italians and the

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Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Chicago, Ill.
Park & Tilford, New York City, N. Y.
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Chicago, Ill.
Fairbanks & Co., New York City, N. Y.
The Delco Co., Dayton O.
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, New York City
American Glycerine Co., Wilmington, Del.
Board of Water Commissioners, Denver, Colo.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.
Bunte Bros., Chicago, Ill.
Department of State, Washington, D. C.
National Packing Co., East St. Louis, Mo.

Jugo-Slavs. The situation is said to be acute.

Gabriele d'Annunzio in an address at the Municipal Palace at Fiume proclaims a state of war to exist with Jugo-Slavia, according to reports from that city.

Paris advices state that the inflamed conditions in the Adriatic are causing the Peace Conference much concern, and the possibility of war any day is foreseen.

Reports from Honolulu say that at least two ranch homes and much valuable forest property have been destroyed by the lava flow from an eruption of the volcano Mauna Loa on the island of Hawaii.

A statement is presented by the United States State Department to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, considering the resolution to send American soldiers to Armenia, in which it is said that following the withdrawal of British troops from that country massacres have taken place in which it is estimated that between 6,000 and 12,000 people have been killed. It is intimated that Allied troops are urgently needed in Armenia to prevent further massacre of non-combatants and to protect foreigners.

DOMESTIC

September 24.—President Wilson in his speech in Salt Lake City adopts a new line of attack by asserting that he associates opposition to the League of Nations with pro-Germanism and disloyalty.

The plants of the United States Steel Corporation in Gary resume operations and one thousand men return to work. The slab-mills of the Illinois Steel Company at South Chicago also open with a force of eight hundred men.

The Johnson amendment to the Peace Treaty, giving the United States an equal vote with the British Empire in the League of Nations assembly, is beaten in the Senate by a vote of 52 to 44. Some form of reservation it is thought may be substituted for it.

The House passes and sends to conference a bill granting to the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to regulate rates with the same power it exercised prior to government control.

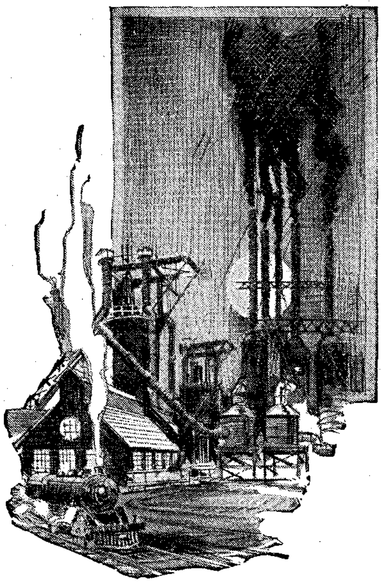
Cardinal Gibbons calls a conclave of the Catholic hierarchy at Washington for the first time in thirty-five years. New policies of the Church are planned, among which a number have for their object a cure for social unrest and a fight on hampering legislation.

September 25.—Following all-day conferences of members of the group of "mild reservationist" Senators, a notice is served on President Wilson that the Peace Treaty will be defeated unless a reservation to Article X is adopted, virtually the same as the draft the President denounced in his speech at Salt Lake City.

Negotiations will be under way soon for converting the Allies' obligations to the United States into long-term securities, says a report from Washington. This step involves nearly $10,000,000,000 in war-credits that have been advanced to the Allies on short-term notes.

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, indicates that the tentative offer of compromise and arbitration made before the Senate investigating committee by the representatives of the strikers will be rejected because of the "moral" principle involved. Mr. Gary declares that if the strike were won by the employees disaster might threaten the entire nation.

September 26.—Viscount Grey, successor



Plussing Production by Chemistry

THE cry today is Production. We hear it at every turn of the road. It echoes and re-echoes from billboard, newspaper, and pulpit. Men talk it and manufacturers dream it, for on production depends the salvation of labor and the prosperity of manufacturers. Production must not only be maintained, but it must be plussed. Yet production languishes. The causes are many. Time alone will solve some of them, but chemistry, mark you, chemistry will solve many of them today! Now!

Let us illustrate. Let us take you behind the scenes. Let us show you how we, an organization of chemists, studied a problem in order to solve a specific trouble and thereby opened up the possibility for greater production.

A certain manufacturer, in order to market his product, had to meet the Government's requirements. His product had developed one impurity. He had exhausted his technical resources in vain attempts to solve the problem. In short, unless the offending compound could be removed, and economically, too, his entire business would be wiped out.

Finally we were called in and asked to make an exhaustive study of his product. It took time. It called for the services of our best men; our leading chemists and chemical engineers labored with this baffling problem, but at last they solved it, saved the business, and besides, developed a process by which this manufacturer increased his production 25%. In other words, we showed him how to plus his production.

This is only one of hundreds of problems that this group of skilled chemists and chemical engineers have solved, problems that defied the manufacturer and his staff, problems that threatened to wipe out the business. And why not? Thirty-three years of experience in industrial research stand back of this organization. Naturally our staff has acquired the habit of success in solving research problems.

Wouldn't you like to learn more about Arthur D. Little, Inc.? Wouldn't you like to learn how they may be able to help you solve your industrial problem? There's an interesting book entitled, "*Chemistry in Overalls*," which we shall gladly send you. Read it carefully and then you will have a better background on which to focus your industrial problems of how to plus your production. It will pay you to read this book. It costs you nothing to learn how we work and why we can build bigger and better business for American Industries.

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"Every one of these buildings is devoted to the production of E. S. B. Co. batteries—

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1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1919

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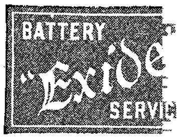
Batteries are made by this Company for every storage battery purpose



LOOK FO
THIS SIGN

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

f Lord Reading as British Ambassador o the United States; arrives in New ork from England.

sident Wilson abandons his speaking our, following his speech at Pueblo, ol., and returns to Washington, owing o illness, brought on by nervous and hysical exhaustion.

ember 27.—The National Committee r Organization of Steel-Workers in a eeting at Pittsburg formally order he Bethlehem Steel Company employees, hitherto unaffected by the trike, to walk out.

ht German liners, including the rmer Hamburg-American steamer *mperator*, second largest ship in the orld, are assigned to the United tates by the Inter-Allied Shipping ommission and will be placed in assenger and freight service by this ountry.

mber 28.—President Wilson reaches Vashington and will devote most of the eek to complete rest.

yor Edward T. Smith, of Omaha, is anged to a trolley-pole and dangerusly injured when attempting to monstrate with a mob which afterard burned the court-house and ized a negro prisoner from the eriff and lynched him.

mber 29.—The city of Omaha is laced under military rule with 800 oops on guard to prevent further utbreaks of race-rioting.

United States Shipping Board ncels the sailing of all its vessels ith cargoes consigned to the ports of e United Kingdom, because of the rike of British railway-workers.

mber 30.—According to reports from ttsburg, the steel strike has settled own to a relentless fight on both sides "pick off" the opposition forces, ith a tendency on the part of the nployers to tighten the line between mericans and aliens. Some companies ave publicly announced that hereter only American citizens or those ith first papers will be employed. here is also a tendency to fix denite time limits within which strikers ust return to work or be discharged, d the mills are beginning to take new men.

Supreme Court of Ohio affirms desions of the lower State courts by holdg valid a proposed referendum on the tion of the State legislature in ratifying e Federal prohibition amendment.

Senate confirms the nomination of rand Whitlock, of Ohio, to be Amassador to Belgium.

retary Baker authorizes commanding nerals of military departments to rnish troops for the protection of ves and property in case of disorder ithin the limits of their departments, pon request from the proper State ficials, without referring such reuests to the War Department.

House of Representatives of Utah special session ratifies the Woman uffrage Amendment to the Federal onstitution, being the seventeenth tate to take such action. The other tates that have ratified are Wisconn, Michigan, Kansas, Ohio, New ork, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massahusetts, Texas, Iowa, Missouri, Arkanas, Montana, Nebraska, Minnesota, d New Hampshire. Nineteen more tates must give assent to the amendent before it becomes effective.

Roosevelt Memorial Association sets e week of October 20 to 27 for a embership drive in the United States d its possessions, and provides that e last day of the drive be devoted to emorial services throughout the nation.

Leone Bracker 1919

Velvet
—the friendly tobacco

For men who don't smoke pipes and kiddies who don't believe in Santa Claus—we hereby pass resolutions of sympathy.

Velvet Joe

There's *Taste* To It!

It's easy to find a mild tobacco that's tasteless. There are full bodied tobaccos that are strong. But there's one that's cool as a cucumber and lively as a cricket. And it's friendly. That's Velvet. Have some?

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

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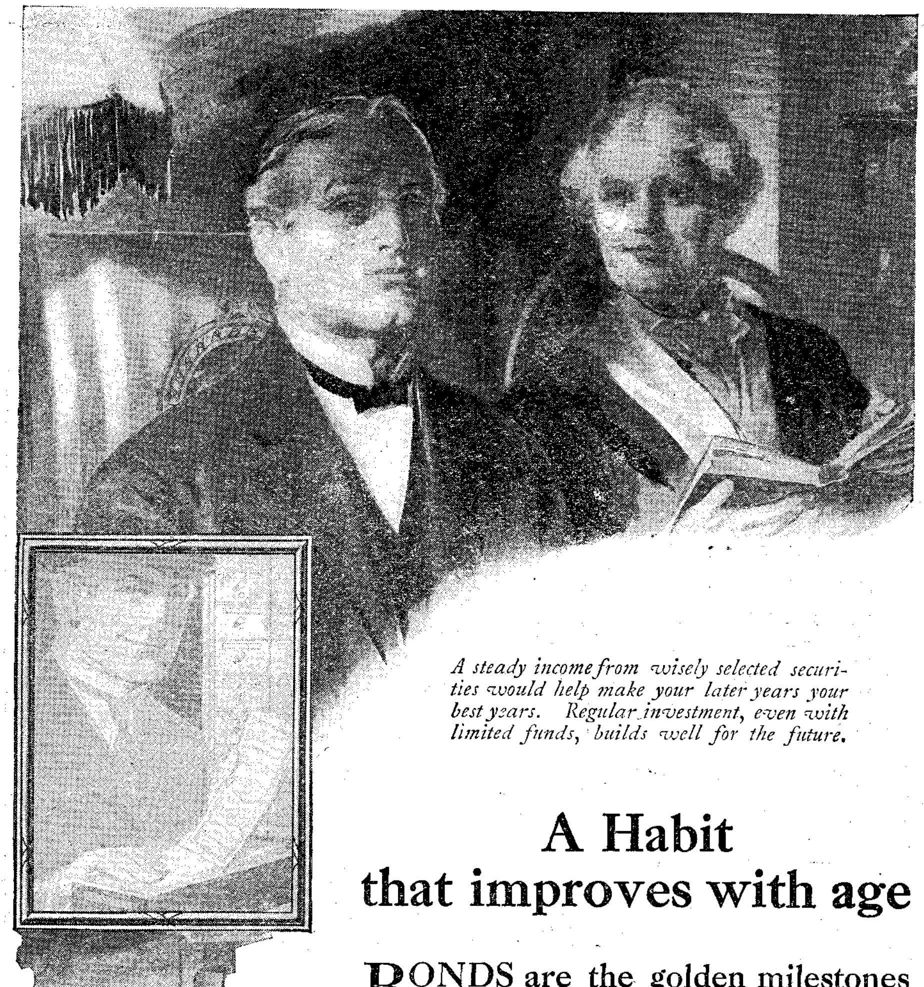

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PRICE-FIXING IN THE IRON A STEEL INDUSTRIES DURINC THE WAR

THE policy of government price-
as applied to iron and steel foll
America's declaration of war, is credite
much effectiveness in a recent hist
iron, steel, and their products by Wal
Stewart, which has been issued as B
No. 33 by the War Industries
Washington. *The Iron Age* (New
which supplied much of the mate
which Mr. Stewart founded his deduc
comments:

"The price movement of the
highly manufactured goods affo
striking contrast to the price-inde
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Also, even tho prices were reduce
materials were not available for th
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was being conserved to meet war-
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of the more highly manufactured
shows the influence of the increa
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"One further factor affecting the
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the usual business conditions of peace
Buyers of steel in times of peace exp
realize a profit on their investment
steel that goes into buildings and b
must be bought at prices which will
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buyers believe prices are likely to d
in the near future they withdraw fro
market. Their attitude serves as a
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reached what is considered an abn
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did not check its buying. The abse
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demand caused an extreme rise in pr

As to the result of the Government'
tervention, Mr. Stewart bears this
equivocal testimony:

"The effectiveness of price-fixin
remedying some of these evils can n
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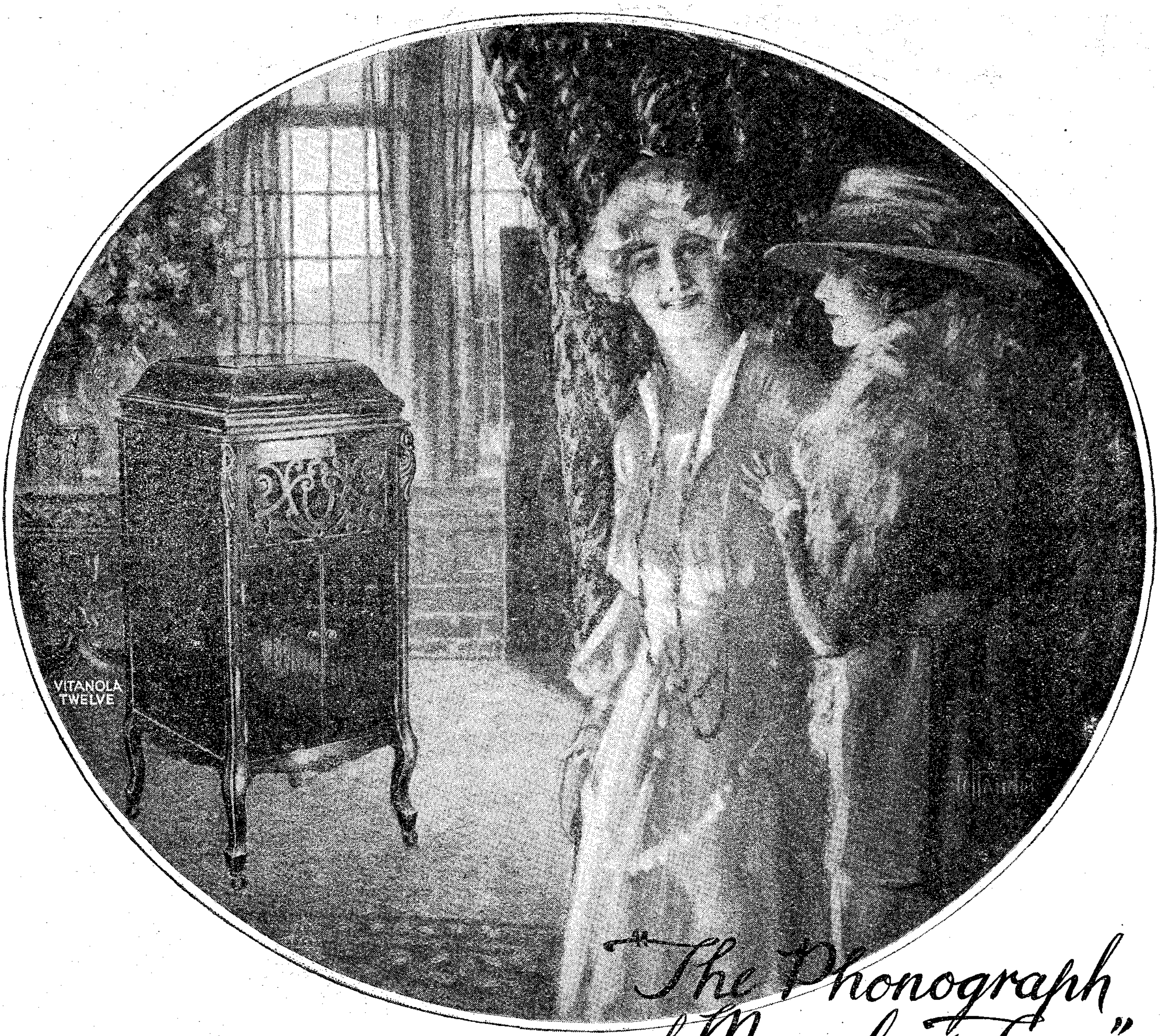
price-fixing was a wiser expedient
any of the suggested alternatives. I
more direct and more economical
paying the market-price and trusting t
excess-profits tax to bring back to
treasury the extraordinary profits. I
simpler as a matter of administration
in closer accord with the general pol



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THE PERFECT UNION SUIT
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Insist on this label. It is your guarantee for maximum value in fit, wear and comfort

Put hustle in the tussle!

Give your muscles free play in the Active Man's Underwear

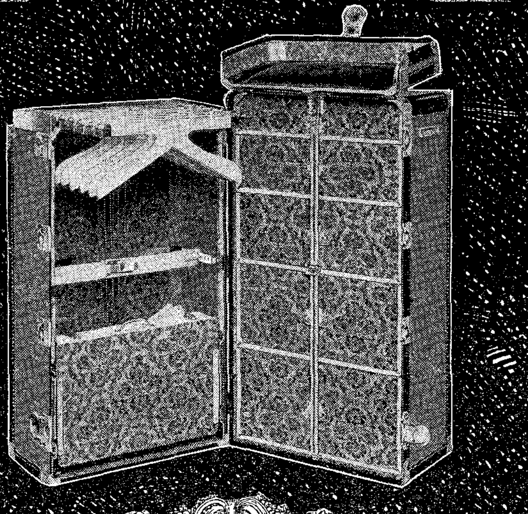
It's the active man who wins these days—the fellow who's on the job early and late—the chap who thinks fast and moves fast, Johnny-on-the spot! And he's the fellow Superior is made for—Superior, the Active Man's Underwear. There's no wrinkling, binding, gripping or bunching in Superior—it follows every ripple of the body—makes the going easy all the way.

Go today to one of the Superior service stores and be fitted the Superior Comfort Way—by tape measure, not by "guess measure."

Write today for the Superior Underwear Guide containing actual samples of Superior underwear fabrics. The Superior Underwear Co., Piqua, Ohio.

There's a Superior for every purpose, person and purse—prices ranging from $2 to $15.

HARTMANN
TRADE-MARK



HARTMANN Wardrobe Trunks prove that a wardrobe trunk need not be cumbersome and heavy in order to be roomy and strong.

Write today for the Hartmann Trunk catalog and the name and address of the nearest Hartmann dealer.

Be sure the Hartmann Red ✕ *is on the trunk you buy*

HARTMANN TRUNK COMPANY, Racine, Wis.

the Government than the commandeering of the steel plants. The policy succeeded in bringing about substantial reductions, in giving uniformity to prices, and in stabilizing the market. The control was so effective that in looking back upon the experience the only regret is that the control was not exercised at an earlier date.

"Those responsible for price-fixing never formulated fully the principles underlying their action, and it may be doubted if they were guided by any single principle. The attention given to costs of production in their investigation and conferences, however, indicates the point of view from which they worked and some of the determining considerations. The theory of price-fixing implied in their regulations was that the principles of a competitive market should be applied to a market situation in which those principles no longer prevailed. The faith that an uncontrolled market will give 'fair prices' rests on the belief that competition will keep prices in a close relation to costs of production. When the conditions of demand are such as to destroy this relation between prices and costs, as they were during the war, unfair prices and unreasonable profits result. It was a matter of keeping the faith, therefore, to apply to prices through price-fixing agencies the same principles which the market would have worked out under normal conditions."

FOOD COST IN FIFTY-NINE CITIES

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor, in a report made public in Washington on September 20, showed, among other things, that for families whose incomes aggregated from $1,200 to $1,500, New York City ranked fourth in the high cost of living schedule of ninety-one selected cities from all parts of the United States. A family with the income indicated had expended during the last twelve months an average of $584 for food. The average for all the families in all the cities listed was $511. The median amount was $505. The largest sum, $624, was spent in Fall River, Mass., and the smallest, $427, in Savannah, Ga. Following are the figures for fifty-nine cities:

	Av. Annual Exp. for Food
Fall River, Mass.	$624
Lawrence, Mass.	602
New York City	597
Boston, Mass.	593
Huntsville, Ala.	564
Meridian, Miss.	564
Manchester, N. H.	564
Newark, N. J.	564
New Orleans, La. (White)	560
Pittsburg, Pa.	559
Philadelphia, Pa.	555
Camden, N. J.	555
Houston and Dallas, Texas	553
Baltimore, Md. (White)	550
Scranton, Pa.	550
Providence, R. I.	547
Westfield, Mass.	547
Johnstown, N. Y.	547
Rutland, Vt.	547
Richmond, Va.	545
San Francisco, Cal.	542
Oakland, Cal.	542
Baltimore, Md. (Colored)	540
Charleston, S. C.	534
Syracuse, N. Y.	534
Kansas City, Kan.	533
Kansas City, Mo.	533
Atlanta, Ga.	532
Virginia, Minn	532
Calumet, Mich	532
Cripple Creek and Trinidad, Col.	$530
Cincinnati, Ohio	529
Birmingham, Ala.	528
Chicago, Ill.	528
Denver, Col.	528
Seattle, Wash.	528
St. Louis, Mo.	524
East St. Louis, Ill.	524
Oklahoma City, Okla.	523
Wichita, Kan.	523
Portland, Ore.	521
Bridgeport, Conn.	520
Charlotte, N. C.	520
Winston-Salem, N. C.	520
Cleveland, Ohio	519
Columbus, Ohio	516
Detroit, Mich.	512
Brazil, Ind.	511
Danville, Ill.	511
Dana, Ill.	511
Everett, Wash.	511
Astoria, Ore	511
Minneapolis, Ind.	510
Buffalo, N. Y.	508
New Orleans, La. (Col.)	504
Los Angeles, Cal.	494
Memphis, Tenn.	486
Minneapolis and St. Paul	481
Savannah, Ga	427

That Awful Moment.—"So you won the Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous bravery in extreme danger. Didn't you feel shaky?"

"Not until I lined up for the general to pin it on me."—*Life.*

Choice Cut.—"Any particular choice of cut?" asked the butcher.

"Yes," replied the customer, "I'd like a cut of about fifty per cent. in price."—*Boston Transcript.*